

# The booke of haukynge

hantynge and fylshynge, With all the  
properties and medecynes that  
are necessary to be  
kept.

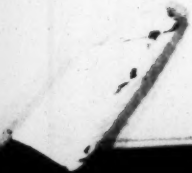
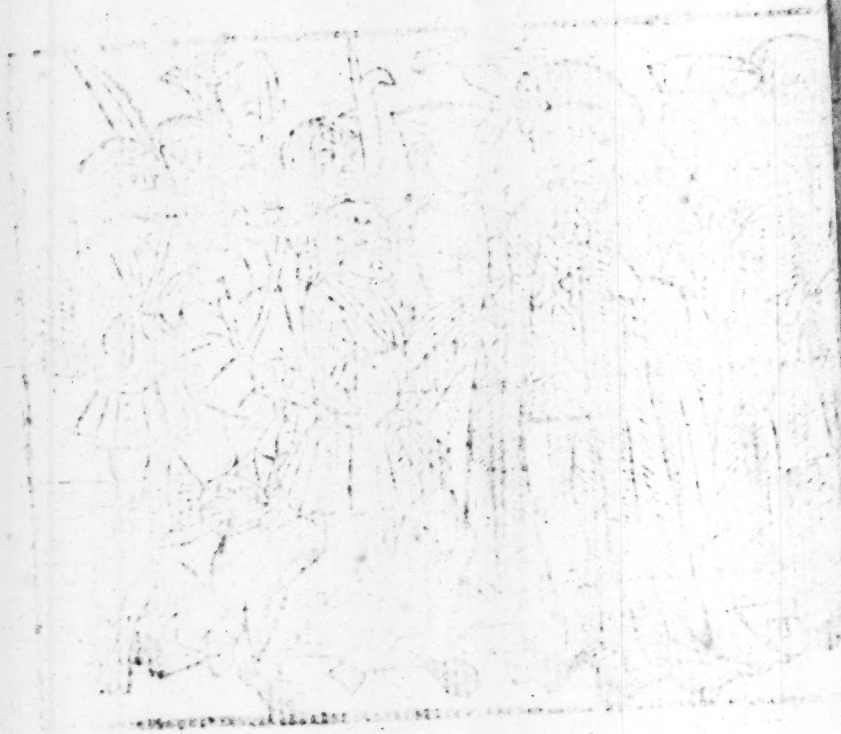
A

*Thurs.  
20. 11.*



THE BOOK OF THE  
LORD OF THE RINGS

THE HISTORY OF  
THE RINGS OF POWER





**T**he true fourme of keping of hawkes as  
hath ben used in tymes past. And fyrst to speake of  
hawkes from an egge tyll they ben able  
to be taken.



**Y**f to speke of hawkes. First they ben  
egges. And after they ben dysclosed  
hawkes & comonly goshawkes ben dis-  
closed as soone as yf choughes, in som  
place more timely after the countrey is  
of hete & timely breeding. And we shal  
say yf hawke doon eyere & not breed in  
the wooddes. And we shal say that hawkes doone drawe  
when they bere tymbering to theyr nestes, and not they  
buyld, ne make theyr nestes. And in the time of theyr loue  
they call, and not cauke. And we shal say yf they trede  
And when they ben beclosed and begin for to fether any  
thing of length: anon by kynde they wil draw somewhat  
out of the nest, and drawe to bowes & com again to their  
nest. And then they ben called bowelles. And after saint  
Margarettes day they ffe fro tree to tree. And then they  
ben called braunchers. And then it is time for to take the.  
And seven nyghtes before saynt Margarettes daye and  
seven nyghtes after is the best takinge of sparrowhawkes.

**H**ow ye shal demeane you in taking of hawkes and.  
wyth what instrumentes, & how pou shal call them.

**W**ho wyl take hawkes: he must haue nettes which  
ben called bynnes, & those must be made of good  
fmal threde, and it had nedede be dyed eyther grene or blew  
for espyng of the hawke. And he must take with him ne-  
dle and threde to ensyle the hawkes that bene taken.  
And in this maner they must be ensyled. Take the needle  
and threde: and put it throughe the ouer eyelid and so

of that other, & make them fast vnder the becke that she  
se not. Then she is ensyled as she ought to be. From vnto  
to ensyle them with the nether eye lyd aboue the becke  
on the head almost, but that is the worst way. For of rea-  
son the ouerlyd closeth more fullye then the nether, be-  
cause of the largenesse. When she is ensyled: heare her  
home on thy fist and cast her on a perche, & let her stand  
there a night and a daye. And on that other day toward  
nyght take and cut easely the thredes and take them a-  
way softly for breaking of the eye lyddes. Then softly &  
fayre begyn to fede her, and deale easely with her til she  
will lye vpon thy fist. For it is dyed for hurtyng of her  
winges. And then the same nyght after the feeding: wake  
her all nyght: and on the morow all day: then she will be  
preuy ynough to be reclaimed. And the first meate that  
she shall eate: let it be hore, and geue her ynough therof.

**H**ow your hauke may be drawen to reclayme  
and the maner of her dyet.

**A**nd if your hauke be harde pyned, she maye be  
drawen to be reclaymed. For all the whyle that  
she is tender pyned: she is not able to be reclaimed. And  
if she be a goshauke or tercell y<sup>e</sup> shall be reclaymed: euer  
fede her with washt meate at the drawing and at the re-  
claiming. But loke it be hore, and in this maner washe  
it. Take the meat & go to y<sup>e</sup> water, & strike it vp & do bene  
in the water & wryng the water out, & fede her therewith  
and she be a braücher. And if it be an eles: ye must wash  
the meat cleaner then ye do to a braücher, & wash a lyn-  
nen cloth wypp it and fede her. And euer moze the thirde  
day geue her castyng when she is flyeng, if she be a gos-  
hauke or tercel in this maner. Take new blanket cloth  
and cut fyue pelletes therof an ynche longe, and take  
the

flie & cut tye mozelles. And with a knyfes point  
make a hole in every mozel, and put therein the pellets  
of clothe. And take a laye of the With Water & put the  
therin. Then take the hauke and geue her a mozell of  
hote meate the quantite of half her supper. Then take  
that that lyeth in the Water and fede her for all nyght.

**H**ow you shall fede your hauke and know her infir-  
mities and there be many dyuers of them.

**I**f your hauke be a spare hauke, euer fede her with  
vndashed meat, & loke þ her casting be plumage  
Then loke it be cleue vnder the perche. And on the next  
day ye shall fynde the casting vnder the perche, & therby  
ye shall know whether þ hauke be cleue or not. For some  
pece will be yelow & some greene. & some glaymous, &  
some clere, & if it be yelow, she engendzeth þ frolice, which  
is an euil that wil ryle in the mouth or in the cheke, & if  
it be grene: she engendzeth the tye, the condicion of this  
euil is this: It wil arise in þ head & make þ head to swell  
& in the eyen gleamous & darke, & but it haue helpe it wil  
go fro the legges & make the legges to rancle, & if it  
go fro the legges into the head agayn: thy hauke is but  
lost, & if it be glaymous & roping: she engendzeth an euil  
called the cray, that is when an hauke may not moue

**M**ake well your medicine here folowynge.

**A** medicine for the frounce in the mouth.

Take a siluer spone & put the smal ende in the fyre til it  
be hote. Then let hold the hauke, & open her beake & bren  
the soze, & anoynt it w the mary of a goose þ hath laine  
long, & she shall be whole. And if the frolice be waxed as  
great as a nur: then is therein a grubbe, which ye shall  
cure with a raser in this maner. Let holde the hauke and  
fynd the place where the soze is, & ye shall fynde therein as

As it were

As it were

It were the matter of a piged, take it out al whole, & take  
a payre of sheres & nic the hole of the soze & make it as  
saye as ye may with a linnē cloth, and wype cleane the  
bloud away, & anoint the soze with bawme foure daies  
suyngly, and afterward with pampillon til it be whole

**H**ow the frounce commeth.

The frounce commeth when a man fedeth his hauke  
with porke or carris fleshe foure dayes together.

**H**ow the rye commeth.

For default of hote meat this sicknes the rye cometh

**H**ow the cray cometh.

The cray cometh of wasshed meat which is washed  
with hote water in the default of hote meat. Also it com  
meth of thzedes which ben in the flesch that the hauke is  
fed with. For thought ye picke the fleshe neuer so cleane  
yet ye shall fynde thzedes therin.

**W**hen your hauke shall bathe her.

And euermoze eche chird day let your hauke bath her  
during the sommer, if it be saye wether. And once in a  
weke in Wynter if it be saye wether & not els. And whē  
ye bathe your hauke: let geue her a morsel of hot meat  
unwashed though she be a goshaue.

**H**ow ye may cause your hauke to flee with a  
courage in the moynug.

If ye wil y your hauke flee in y moznig tide: fede her  
the night before w hote meat, & wash the same meate in  
vyn, & wyng out the water cleane, & y shal make her to  
haue lust & courage to flee in y moznig in y best maner.

**H**ow pou shal guyde you if your hauke be full  
gorged and ye would sone haue a sight.

If your hauke be full gorged and that ye wold sone  
vpon haue a sight: take foure cornes of whete and put  
them

them in a mozccl of fleshy, & geue the same mozcclles to  
the hauke, and she will cast anon al that she hath with  
in her. And anon after that she hath cast: looke that ye  
haue a mozccl of hote mirace to geue her. And if poure  
hauke be ouer gozged: geue her the same medecine.

**A medicine for the eye.**

Take dasye leues and stampe them in a morter and  
boyng out the iuyce, & with a pen put it in the haukes  
nases once oze. Wyse whē the hauke is smal gozged. And  
anon after let her trye, & she shal be whole as a fysh. Oze  
eis take percelp rootes and serue her with them in the  
same maner & when she tryeth: holde her in your hand  
with the tryng, and that shal make her voyde. But it  
is perillous to vse it often that the iuyce fall ne spyrng  
in to her eye.

Also and you gette your hauke freshe butter oze mary  
of hogges that is in the bone of the but of porke, it shal  
make her to cast water wel at the nases, & it wil kepe the  
nases open. But it wil make her hawtaine and pronde,

**A medicine for the cray, and more to folowe.**

Take & chaufe with your handes the fundament of  
your hauke with warme water a long tyme. And after  
that take the pounde of saxprage, oze eis the pounde of  
te we, and a quantite of may butter, and tempze it wel  
together tyll they ben euē medled. Then put it in a lytle  
boxe and stop it fast. And as of as you fede your hauke  
an whole melet annoynt her meate a lytle therewith, and  
that shal make her to loue meate the better for loue of the  
oyntment. And it shal saue her from the cray and from  
many other sickeneses that gendze oft in a hauke.

Also take the hore barre of an hogge oze of a pygge &  
fede her two dayes therewith, and she shal be whole.



**A**lso take porke & wete it in hote milke of a cowe, & fede the hauke therewith, & that shall make her muceple at the best wyse. And porke wity the mary of the bone of the butte of porke shall make her muceple, & fede her with both together. Also vse her to freshe butter, and it wyl do the same. Also one mele oꝝ two at the moste of the hote lyuer of a pygge shall make her muceple well. Beware geue her not to great a goꝝge therof, foꝝ it is a peryllous meate. Also take the whyte of an egge, & labour the same in a sponge as well as ye woulde make glasse foꝝ red ynke tyll it be lyke water. Put the same in a vessell, and let the meate that shal be foꝝ her supper lye & stene therein all the day before, and that nyght fede her therewith. And that whiche shal be foꝝ her dynner in the moꝝnyng let it lye al the night, but in any wyse loke that ye haue al way freshe glasse, and if her fedyng be porke it is the better, that is proued.

**T**he kyndely termes that belong to haukes.

**I**n the beginning of kyndly speche of the termes that belong vnto haukes: here may ye fynde them.

**T**he first is holde fast at all tymes, & specially when she batteth. It is called bacing foꝝ she bateth w<sup>th</sup> her selfe mooste often causelesse. The second is rebate your hauke to your fist, and that is whē your hauke bateth, the lead meuing ye can make w<sup>th</sup> your fist she wyl rebate again on your fist. The thirde is, fede your hauke, and not geue her meate. The.iiii. an hauke snyteth oꝝ lutch her beake and not wppeth her becke. The. v. your hauke souketh and not slepeth. The. vi. your hauke proineth, & not plucketh, & she proineth not but whē she beginneth at her legges, & fetcheth moꝝsture lyke oyle at her tayle, and batteth her seete, and straketh the fethers of her wynges thorough



through her beake. And it is called the note, when that  
she fetcheth suche oyle. And ye shall know that an hauke  
wold not be let of her propnyng. for at suche tyme as she  
propneth she is lpyng and lasty, & when she hath done:  
she wyll rouse her myghtely. And sometyme your hauke  
countenaunceth as she picketh her, and yet she propneth  
not. And than ye must saye, she refourmeth her fethers,  
and not pycketh her fethers. The.iii. poure hauke coly-  
peth, and not beckereth. The.iiii. she rouseth, and not sha-  
keth her selfe. The.v. she streyneth, and not claweth ne  
scratcheth. The.vi. she mantellith, and not stretcheth when  
she putteth her legges from her one after another, & her  
wynges folowe her legges, than she dothe mantell her.  
And whan she hath manteled her and byngeth both her  
wynges together ouer her back, you shal say your hauke  
warbellereth her wynges. And that is one terme due ther-  
fore. The.vii. ye shal say your hauke muteth or muteth,  
& not wytereth. The.viii. ye shal say cast your hauke vpon  
the perche, and not set vp poure hauke vpon the perche.

¶ Here ye shall vnderstande further moze other ma-  
ner of termes that belonge vnto haukes for to com-  
mende them for dyuers of theyr properties.

**F**irst ye shall saue, thys is a fayre hauke, an huge  
hauke, a longe hauke, a short thicke hauke, and say  
not this is a greathauke. Also ye shall saue, this  
hauke hath a large becke or a short becke, & not cal it bil.  
An huge head, or a small head fayre seasoned, ye shal say  
your hauke is ful gorged, and not cropped, & your hauke  
putteth ouer and endueth, and yet she doth both diuersly.

¶ How your hauke putteth ouer.

An hauke putteth ouer whan she remoueth the meat  
from her gorge into her bowels, and thus ye shall knowe

it whē she putteth ouer: she trauctereth with her body, & specially w her necke as a crane both oꝝ an other byrde.

¶ When ye shall saye enduech and enbowelled.

An hauke enduech neuer as long as her bowels be full at her fedynge. But as soone as she is fed and resteth she enduech litle and litle, and if her gorge be wyde and the bowell in any thyng stiffeth, ye shall saye she is enbowelled and haue not fully endued, and as long as ye maye fynde any thyng in her bowels: it is ryght perpholous to geue her any meate.

¶ Marke well these termes folowynge.

Say an hauke hath a long wyng, a fayne long tayle with bi. barres out, and standeth vpon the leuenech.

This hauke is enterpēned, that is to say w<sup>l</sup>ē the feathers of the wynges ben betwene the body & the thighes.

This hauke hath an hughe legge, oꝝ a flatte legge, oꝝ a rounde legge, oꝝ a fayne ensered legge.

¶ To know the mayle of an hauke.

Haukes haue white maile, cāuasmaile, oꝝ red maile And some call redde mayle pzen mayle, Whyte mayle is sone knowen. Cāuasmaile is betwene white maile and pzen mayle, and pzen mayle is very red.

¶ Plumage and cast your hauke.

A Goshauke noꝝ Tercell, in their soze age haue not their mailes named, but is called their plumage, & after the cote: it is called their mayle, and if your hauke reuward to any foule by countenance for to flee therto: ye shall say cast your hauke therto, and not flee therto.

¶ Nomme oꝝ sealed.

And if your hauke nomme a foule, & the foule brake awaye fro her, she hath discomfite many lethers of the foule & is broke a way, for in kyndely speche ye shall say  
your

your hauke hath nomed oꝛ leased a foule & not taken it.

**¶**Wherfoze an hauke is called a ryfeler.

And of centymes it happeth many a hauke foꝛ egresnesse when she should nomite a foule he leasech but the feshers. And as oft as he doth so he ryfeth therfoꝛ such haukes bene called ryfellers, if they do oft so.

**¶**How ye shal name the membꝛes of your haukes in conuenable termes.

**N**ow ye shal vnderstande the names of the membꝛes of haukes so begyn at her fete, & go vppwarde as knyghtes bene harneyed and armed, so we shal enarme her.

**¶**Talons.

Fyꝛst the great cleis behinde that strykneth the backe of the hande, ye shal call them talons.

**¶**Bounees.

The cleis win the fote ye shal cal a ryght her bounees.

**¶**Long sengles.

But certainly the cleis that are vpon the midle fresschers ye shal call the long sengles.

**¶**Perpe sengles.

And the vtermoste cleis ye shal cal the pety sengles.

**¶**The key oꝛ closer.

Vnderstand ye also ꝑ the long sengles ben called the key of the fote, oꝛ the closer. foꝛ what thing loeuer it be that your hauke strykneth: is vpo ꝑ sengle, & al the fote is therupon, foꝛ ꝑ strength therof foꝛueth all the fote.

**¶**Seres of watty oꝛ waxy colour.

Al so vnderstande ye that the skyn about your haukes legges & her fete is called ꝑ seres of her legges & her fete whether they bene watty hewed oꝛ waxy colour yelow.

**¶**The benne feshers, full summed, full fermed and reclaimed.

**A** Hauke hath twelve fethers vpon her taylor, & one principall fether of the same in the middes, & in maner all the other are couered vnder the same fether, & that is called the borne fether of the taylor. And ther goeth black barres ouerwhare the taylor. And those same barres shall tell you when she is full summed or full fethered. For when she is full barred: she standeth vpon seven and then she is perfect ready to be reclaimed. **¶** Ye shall vnderstande that as longe as a hauke standeth vnder the number of seven barres, & she be in her softe age: it must be said that she is not full fethered. For so long she is but tender pined, whether she be by aucher or eyes. And yf she be a mewed hauke & stande within seven barres: ye shall say she is not full fethered. For she is not able to be reclaimed because she is drawn to some out of the mewes for she is hard panned no more then a softe hauke

**¶** Byrles or byrle fethers degouted.

To know further more of haukes. An hawk hath long smale whyte fethers hangyng vnder the taylor from her bowel downward. And the same fethers ye shall call the byrles, or the byrle fethers. And comely euery goshawk and euery tercelles byrles ben disprynged with blacke speckes like armyngs. And for al that they ben accounted neuer the better. But and a sparrowhawk be so armed vpon the byrles, or musket: ye shall say, she is degouted to y vttermost byrle, & muche it betokeneth hardnes.

**¶** Best fethers, plumage, barbe fethers, pendaunc fethers.

**¶** The fethers about the fourmer parties of an hauke ben called best fethers, & the fethers vnder the winges are plumage. The fethers vnder the becke be called the barbe fethers. And the fethers that ben at the toppe at the

the haukes knee: they stande hanging and sharpest the  
endes those ben called the pendaunt fethers.

¶ Flagge or flagges fethers.

¶ The fethers at the wynges next to the body be called  
the flagge or flagges fethers.

¶ Beme fethers of the wynges sercell.

¶ And the longe fethers of the wynges of an hauke ben  
called beme fether of the wyng. And the fethers y<sup>e</sup> some  
call the pynton fether of another soule: of an hauke it is  
called the sercell. And ye shall vnderstande yf an hauke  
be in me w, the same sercell shalbe the last fether that she  
will cast, & til that be cast: she is neuer mewed, yet it hath  
ben seen y<sup>e</sup> haukes haue cast y<sup>e</sup> same fether as I haue herd  
say, but y<sup>e</sup> other rule is generall. And whē she hath cast  
her sercelles in me withen and no soner it is time for to  
feed her wyth walte meat, & to begyn to enlayme her.

¶ Enlayme.

¶ Enlayme of an hauke is the grece. And but yf that he  
take away with feeding of walte meat and other wyse:  
as it shalbe declared hereafter, the wyll geue a panell  
which may be her vtermost confusion, and she sit ther  
with and take bloude and colde therupon.

¶ Couertes or couerte fethers.

¶ There ben also fethers that close vpon the sercelles,  
and those same be called the couertes or y<sup>e</sup> couert fethers  
and so all the fethers ben called that ben nexte ouer the  
long beme fethers are the lagge fethers vpon the wynges.

¶ Backe fethers.

¶ The fethers vpon the backe halfe ben called the backe  
fethers.

¶ Becke, Blap, Aares, Here.

¶ The beake of the hauke is y<sup>e</sup> vpper part y<sup>e</sup> is croked.

¶ The nether parte of the beake is called the clap of  
the hauke.

Will.

¶ The



**T**he holes in the haukes beake ben called the **flares**  
The yelow betwene the beake and the eye is called  
the **lere**.

**Crynettes.**

There ben on an hauke long smal black fethers like  
heres about the lere, and those same be called crynettes  
of the hauke.

**Soze age.**

Ye shal vnderstande that the first yere of an hauke,  
whether she be a brauncher or eyelle, that first is called  
her soze age. And all that yere she is called a soze hauke,  
for and she escape that yere with good feeding she is like  
to endure long.

**To reclayme an hauke.**

**I**f ye wil reclaime your hauke, ye must depart one  
myle into thre miles vnto the tyme that she wyl  
come to reclayme. And whan she will come to reclayme  
encrease her miles euery daye better and better. And of  
she come to the reclayme, make her that she soze not, for  
though she be well reclaimed it may hap that she will  
soze so hygh into the ayre that ye shal neyther see nor  
fynde her. And if your hauke shal flee to the parriche,  
loke that ye ensaime her or she flee, whether she be brau-  
cher or eyelle or mewed hauke.

**When an hauke is called an eyelle.**

An hauke is called an eyelle to her eye. For an hauke  
that is brought vp vnder a busard or puttock as many  
ben haue watry eye. For when they ben disclosed and  
kept in serme till they be full summed: ye shal knowe  
that by their watry eye. And also her looke will not be  
so quicke as a braunchers is. And so because the beste  
knowledge is by the eye, they be called eyelles. Ye may  
also knowe an eyelle by the palencesse of the lere of her  
legges or the lere ouer the beake, and also by the raintes  
that ben



that bene vpon her caple and her winges, which taintes  
come for lacke of feeding whan they bene yepelled.

**What a taint is.**

A taint is a thing that goeth ouerthwart the fethers  
of the winges and of the caple lyke as it were ent with  
wormes. And it beginneth first to breede at the body in  
the penne. And that same penne shall crete a sondre and  
fal away through the same taint, and than is the hauke  
disparaged for all that yere.

**Medecines to ensayne your hauke.**

Take the rote of rasne and put it in cleue water and  
lay your flesch therein to tempre a great while, and geue it  
to your hauke to eat, and if she eate therof: dyed not but  
it shall abate her grece. But within thre dayes she shall  
not greatly abate.

Also take Bullall and garlyke and stampe it wel to-  
gether, and wyng out the iurce in a dyshe, and than  
wet the flesch therein, and fede your hauke therewith and  
but it temper your hauke, that is to saye, ensayne your  
hauke within foure dayes: I maruaile. But looke every  
day that ye make no iurce, and whan ye fede her wet  
your meate therein. Also take iurce of Percely mores, or  
ther wyse called percely rootes, and the same of ylope,  
and washe your flesch therein, and your hauke shall be  
ensaymed kindly, and no great abate to the hauke.

Some vse to lay their flesch in water almoste a daye;  
a geue the same to the hauke at supper. And that liethal  
night to geue to her in the morning and thus to fede the  
in meue or they ben drawe about a moneth or. vi. weekes  
and to ensayne them or they come on fist, a as sone as  
they cast theyr sercell: then is the tyme to fede them so.

**Howe**

**C**how your hauke ensaymeth.

Understande yet for certayne that as longe as your haukes fete bene blackishe and rough: she is ful of grece and euer as she ensaymeth, her fete Wyll ware pelowe and smothe.

**C**how you shall gyde you when your hauke is redy to flee, and ye shall say put by the partryche.

**W**hen ye haue ensaymed your hauke & reclaimed her, & that she is redy to flee to the partryche: ye must take a partryche in your bagge & go into the fiede, and let your spannelles fynde a coup of partryches. And when they ben by & begyn to scatter: ye must haue markers to some of them and then couple by your spaniels, for when ye haue so done: let some felowe of yours pryncely, take the partryche out of your bagge, and tye it by the legge with a cryaunce, and caste it by as hygh as ye can. And as sone as the hauke seeth her: she wyl flee ther to, and if your hauke sease the partryche aboue, geue her a rewarde therupon, & go after that by leyser to the partryche that bene marked, and do as I shall tell you here folowynge. If ye haue a chastysed spannell that wil be rebuked and is a retrouer: vncouple hym & no mo of your spaniels, & go to a single partryche of þe coup so sparled, and be as nygh as ye can to the rysynge therof, & if your hauke desyre: cast her to, & if she take it she is your hauke made for that yere, & of the same partryche that she slepyth thus ye must rewarde her as it sheweth here folowynge.

**C**how ye shall rewarde your hauke.

Take a knyfe and cut the head & the neck fro the body of the partryche, and strype the skynne awape from the necke, & geue the same to the hauke, and couer the body of the foule with a bonet or with an harte, and lay the sayd head and

head & the necke therupon, & if she wil forsake the soule  
that she plumeth on & come to the reward: than priuely  
take away the partryche, & rewarde your hauke with the  
bryayne & the necke. Beware that she eat no bones, for  
it is euill to ende we, and it will make her vnlusty for to  
flee, & thus must you serue her of as many as she slepyth,  
but let her rewarde be the lesse, for elles she may be soone  
full gorged, and then she may flee no more a great while.

**C** When your hauke shall reioyce.

And when your hauke hath slaine a soule, & is rewar-  
ded as I haue sayde: let her flee in no wise tyl she hath re-  
ioyced her, that is to say, til she hath sewed or snyted her  
becke, or els rowsed her. And when she hath done any of  
these, or all: go & retroue more, & she will nomme plenty.

**C** When your hauke hath nomme a soule, howe  
ye shall do that ye rebuke not the hauke.

Let me wel one thyng and beware therof, when your  
hauke hath nomme a partryche, stande a good way of, &  
come not to nygh her, and driue away your spaniels for  
rebuking of her. for many haukes loue no spaniels, and  
also many spaniels wil benin them their game fro their  
fote, & that is ryght perillous. And while your hauke plu-  
meth: come softly towarde her alway nere and nere. And  
if she leue plummng and looke vpon you, stande still and  
cherke her, and whiffell her vntill she plume agayn. And  
thus serue her till ye be ryght nygh her. Than softly and  
loyterly fall vpon your knees, and priuely while she plu-  
meth: set your hande and be sure of the gesse and than ye  
may gyde all thynges as ye wyll. And if ye do the contra-  
ry she wil for feare carpe her game, or let it go quicke and  
that is but losse to you and to your hauke also.

**C** A medecine to make an hauke to cast that is ac-

**C.**

combed

combed With casting her body.

Take the iuyce of Salendyne, and boet a mozell of fleshe therein to the quantitie of a nutte, & gene that mozell to the hauke, and that shall make her for to cast her olde casting, and the hauke shall be safe.

**A** medicine for an hauke that will seze.

Wathe your flesch that your hauke shall be fed with, in iuyce of fenel & that shall take away the pryde fro her, & make her leue her soying whether she be lene or fat and many times an hauke will soze whē she lacketh baching

**A** medecyne for an hauke that is lousy.

Take quicke syluer and put it in a basen of brasse, & put thereto salendine, & ashes, and medle it well together tyll the quicke syluer be dead. And medle thereto fatte of bones, and anoynt the hauke there with. And hange it about her necke tyl it fall a way, and it shall sle the lice. Also poude of ozpement, blowen vpon an hauke with a penne, will sle the lyce.

Also take a dragon or a pece of rugh blāket vnfloure, & holde it to the fyre vnto the time it be througheout warm and wrappe the hauke therein. And then holde her softly and still for hurtynge of your handes, and the vermyne wyl crepe into the cloth. Also holde her in the sonne on a fayre daye and ye shall se the vermyne crepe out vpon the feathers. Then take a kniſe and wet the one syde of the blade thereof with your mouth. And al waye as they appere lay the wet syde of the knyfe to them, and they wyl cleaue therto, and then ye may sle them.

**T**he opynion of Ostrigeyers.

After the opynion of many ostrigeyers, & ye fede your hauke continually w porke, w lapes, w pyes, or in especiall beare her muche in rayn wether, ye shall be lousy

Ostre-

### **C**ostragers, Speruiteres, fawkeners.

Now because I speake of ostragers, ye shal vnderstand  
þat thei ben called ostragers þat kepe gosshaukes or tercelles  
a those þat kepe sparrowhaukes & muskettes, ben called sper  
uiteres, & keepers of al otherhaukes are called fawkeners.

**C**The length of the gesse, lewes, tyzettes, & how  
they be fastened, and bewettes.

Haukes haue about their legges gesses made of le  
ther most comonly, some of silke which shold be no longer  
but that the knottes of them shold appere in þe middes  
of the left hande betwene the long fynger and the litle  
finger, because the lewes shold be fastened to them w  
n payre of tyzettes, which tyzettes shold rest vpon the  
lewes and not vpon gesses, for hangyng and fastyng  
vpon trees. When the fleeth, & those same lewes ye shall  
fasten them vpon your litle fynger lackly, in compas  
syng the same in foure or fyue folde as a bowstring vnto  
occupied. And the tyzettes serue to kepe her from wynd  
yng when she bateth. Also the same lathers that bene  
put in her belles to be fastened about her legges, ye shal  
call bewettes.

### **C**reaunce.

Also ye shal call the longe lyne, that ye doo call your  
hauke to reclaime with, your creaunce, whatsoeuer it be.

**C**Medicine for an hauke that wil cast fleshe.

Put the fleshe that your hauke shall eate in fayre wa  
ter, and fede her therewith thre dayes, and she shal holde  
her fleshe in the best wyse.

**C**A medicine for an hauke that hath lost her courage.

An hauke that hath lost her courage a mā may know  
if he will take good hede. For suche is her maner, when  
she is cast to a foule she stretcheth awarward as though she  
knew not the foule. Or els she wil flee a litle way aften

**C. ii.**

and a none



and anon she getteth it vp, & for such an hauke this is  
a good medicine. Take oyle of spayne and ceper it with  
clere wine and with the yolke of an egge, & put therin  
befe, and therof geue to your hauke five morcelles, and  
then set her in the sonne, and at euen fede her with an  
olde hote culuer, and if ye fede her thus thre times: that  
hauke was neuer so lusty nor so ioly befoze as she wil  
be after, and come to her owne courage. Other make  
poudze of melces that stinke, and put the poudze on the  
fleshy of a pecoche, and meddle the blond of a pecoche  
among the poudze, and make her to eat the fleshy.

**A** medicine that an hauke shall not lye in mewe  
for vnlustynes.

Take ferne rotes that groweth in an oke, and oke ap-  
ples, and make iuice of them and wet her fleshy therein  
and fede the hauke thre tymes or foure, and that shall  
make her to leue that.

**A** medecine for an hauke that hath the tayne.

An hauke that hath the tayne a man may sone know  
if he take hede, for this is her maner, she will pant more  
for one barping then other for foure, and if she shold flie  
a litle while: she shoulde almoste lese her breth, whether  
she be fat or leane & al way she maketh heup chere, and  
for that, this is the medecyne. Take a quantyte of the  
rednes of hasyll, with the poudze of rasene of peper and  
somewhat of gynger, and make therof in fresh grece thre  
pelletes and holde the hauke to the fyze, and when she  
feleth the heate make her swalowe the thre pelletes by  
strength, and knyt fast her beake that she cast it not out  
and do so thryse, and she shalbe safe.

All take rasene and rubarb and grinde it together &  
make iuyce therof, and wet the fleshy therin, and geue it  
her to



her to eate and she shalbe whole.

Also take Alexander and the roote of pymeroses, and the roote of gronanyles, and let them all in butter of a cowe, and geue her three morcelles euery day vnto the tyme that she be whole, & looke that she be voyde when ye geue her the medicine.

¶ How a man shall take a hauke from the ayze.

**W**ho so taketh an hauke from the ayze, him beho-  
ueth for to do wysely, in bypnyng him easely &  
to kepe hym well from colde, and from hurtynge of his  
bones, for thei bene ful tendre and they must haue great  
rest. And they may not haue styngyng and splyth ayze,  
but as cleane as can and may be thought, and euermore  
geue hym cleane meate and hote, and a litle and often, &  
chaunge often theyr meate, but loke it be whole, and cuc  
her meate in to smale morcels, for they shoud not crye  
on bones tyll they myght see, then after when she begin-  
neth to penne and plumerh and palketh and pycketh  
her selfe, put her into a close warme place that no ful-  
mers nor secheus nor other vermy come not in to her,  
and let the place be sure for wynde and rayne, and then  
she wil proue her selfe, and euermore geue her good hore  
meates. For it is better to a man to fede his hauke  
whyle she is tendre with meate to make her good with  
some cost: then to fede her with euil meates to make her  
buthyfty with litle cost. And loke when she beginneth  
to ferme, then geue her baytynge.

¶ A medicine for woymes in an hauke, which sick-  
nesse is called the spylaunder.

¶ Marke well this sickenes, and beware therof. This  
is the medicine therfore. Ye shall take an herbe that is  
called neppe, and put in a smal gutte of a capō oz of an

C.iii.

henne,

henne, and knitte it with a threde, and let her receyue it whole, and she shalbe whole & safe. Thus ye shal know when your hauke hath woormes in her belly. Loke whē she hath casting, then ye shall fynde one oꝝ two about her casting place, if she hath bene with any.

¶ A medicine foꝝ an hauke y<sup>e</sup> casteth woormes at the fundament and what woormes that they be

Take the limail of yren a medle it w<sup>th</sup> flesch of porke & geue it two dayes to y<sup>e</sup> hauke to eat, & she shalbe whole.

¶ A medicine foꝝ an hauke that hath a sicknesse whiche is called the aggresterne.

When ye se your hauke hurt her feete with her beake and pulleth her taile, then she hath the aggresterne. Foꝝ this sicknes, take the donge of a deue and of a shepe, & of an alowe, and stonge ynnegre and do all softly in a basyn of brasse, & medle them wel together to serue. iiii. dayes after and geue her flesch of a culuer with hony, & with poude of peper, and set her in a darke place and so do nine dayes. And whē ye se new feathers in the taile washe her with verose, and she shalbe whole and safe.

¶ A medicine foꝝ an hauke that hath the crampe in her wynges, and how it cometh.

Foꝝ this crampe take a whyte lose of bread somewhat colder then it cometh out of the ouen, and let holde the hauke softly foꝝ hurtynge & cut the lose almost throughe out, and display the wynges easely and holde it betwene the two partes of the lose and let it beholde so the space of halfe a quarter of an houre, and she shalbe whole.

The crampe cometh to an hauke by takynge colde in her yowth. Therefore it is good foꝝ an hauke to kepe her warme yong and olde, and this medicine is good at all tymes foꝝ her, whether she be yong oꝝ olde.

Let not

**L**et not an hauke be put in mew to late, but in  
this maner as foloweth if ye loue your hauke.

If ye loue wel your hauke kepe her wel, and put her  
not late in mew, for who so for courtousnes of seeing le  
seth the tyme of his haukes meowing, & withholde her  
to long ther fro, he may after put her to mew at auen-  
ture, for than a parte of her mewng tyme is past.

Who so puttech his hauke in mew in the beginning  
of Lente, if she be kepte as she ought to bee, she shal be  
mewed in the begynnyng of August.

**C**ho w ye shal dispose & ordeyne your mew.

Set and dispose your mew in this maner so that no  
wessel nor polcat nor non other vermyen entre therco nor  
no Wynde nor great colde, nor that it be ouerhote. Lette  
that one part of the mew be turned toward the sonne  
so that in the most part of the day the sonne may com in.

Also ye must se þ she be not auered nor greued with  
much noyse nor with song of men, & that no maner fol-  
kes come to her, but only he that feedeth her. It behoueth  
that your hauke haue a feeding stocke in her mew, and a  
long stryng tyed thereto to fasten her meat with. For els  
she wyll cary it about the house and soyle it with dust,  
and peraduenture she wyll hyde it til it synke, and than  
fede vpon it, and that myght be her death. And therfore  
whan it is bounde to the sayd feeding stocke she will nede  
ther at fedynge nor at the tyng, ne at the lychting, ne at  
the tpsyng hurt herselfe, and whan she hath fed take a-  
way the remnaunt if any be left, and in any tpsle þ she  
haue cleane meat, and at euery meale freshe. For of stale  
meates & cull meates she shal engedze many sicknesse  
& loke ye go neuer to your mew but whā ye shal geue  
your hauke meat, or els to byng water to bath her. And  
suffre

suffre no retayne to wete her at any tyme if ye may, & as  
foz her bacing that shal nothing hinder her mewyng.

**T**he maner how a man shal put an hauke  
into mewwe and that is well noted.

**O**f one thing ye must beware wel if she haue any sick  
nes that ye make her whole oz ye put her in mewwe foz as  
I vnderstande a sycke hauke shal neuer mewwe wel. Foz  
though she mewwe she shall not endure, but while she is  
great and fat, foz at the abacing of her estate she may no  
lenger endure. Somtyme without any medycyne many  
men deupse howe they myght mewwe their haukes, foz  
some put haukes in mewwe at high estate, and some whē  
they bene right lowe, & some when they bene ful, & some  
when they ben empty & lene, and some when they bene  
miserable lene, but therof is no force if she be hole neuer  
the lesse I shal say mine aduise as I haue sene & lerned.

**W**ho so puttereth a goshauke oz a tertel oz a sparrowhawk  
in to mewwe so hygh that she may be no hygher: she wyll  
holde her long in that point oz that she lese oz lent any  
feathers, & who so puttereth her in mewwe lene it wil be log  
oz she remount, and who so puttereth her in mewwe to hun  
gry & to leane, if she haue meate at her wil: she wyll ease  
so much, because of hungre, and peraduenture she maye  
be dead therby as oft hath bene sene. But who so wyll  
that an hauke endure and mewwe kyndely, my counsel is  
that she be not hygh neyther to lowe neyther in greute  
distresse of hungre, but lyke as she should see best, then  
take hede the fyrst day of to muche eating, vnto the tyme  
that she be stanchyd. And after that a man may take her  
suche meate as I shall tell you moze playnly hereafter.

**I**n what maner and how a man shal fede his  
hauke in mewwe.

Looke wyth what meat she hath ben moste bled to be  
fed: and feed her ther wyth eght dayes continually, and  
those eght dayes geue her byrdes ynough both moꝛowe  
and euen, and let her plume vpon them wel, and take cas  
syrng of the plumage, and that shall talaunte her well,  
and cause her to haue good appetyte, and it shall clense  
well her botwels, and when she is well clensed: ye may  
geue her what meat that ye wil, so it be clene and freshe.

But the best meate to make an hauke to mewe moste  
soonest wythout any medecyne: is the fleshe of a kyd or  
of a ponge swan, and of a chicken, and specyallye ratous  
fleshe. So they ben not assaute none lyke to it: and of a  
ponge goose. For suche meat is hote of it selfe.

¶ And take peces of great freshe eles, and specyallye the  
colpen next the nauell and wet it in hote bloud of muttō  
it is good to make her to mew, but speciallye it shall make  
her wyght after the sozeage. These sayd fleshes been  
good to mewe an hauke, & to kepe her in state, but looke  
she haue good plenty euery daye, so that she rather leue  
parte than lacke any. And euery thyrde daye let her bathe  
yf she lyst. And when she is waxed nigh ferme: geue her  
hennes & fatte porke, and of an hounde is passyng good.

¶ An hauke is neuer full ferme nor redy to drawe out  
of mewes to the time her sercel be fully growen yet haue  
I seene some folkes take them out of mew when the ser  
cell were but halfe spronge, & that is peryllous, for they  
are not then hard penned. Some folkes vse when an  
hauke hath cast her sercell to begyn and washe her meat  
and feed her in mew wyth washt meat a moneth or .vi.  
wikes or euery they drawe them. But of all fleshe after  
she is mewed: a reasonable gorge of a hote hare is best,  
and also of a crow hote. But it must be washed in water

D.i.

and then



and than it is the better. for that will not benym them  
hastely their grece, nor put them in a great feblenes. for  
it durth somewhat with her.

**C**To make an hauke to me we tymely, Without  
any hurtyng of her.

Now I shal tell you very true medicines for to me we  
an hauke hastely that ye shal beleue for truth and ye wil  
assay them. There bene in wodes or in hedges Wormes  
called adders þ ben red of nature, and he is called vipera  
And also there be snakes of þ same kinde, & thei ben very  
bytter. Take tWo or thre of them & smite of their heades  
& theendes of their tailes, the take a new ertchen pot that  
was neuer bled, & cut them into small peces & put those  
same therin & let the sethe strögly a great whyle at good  
leiser, & let the pot be couered þ no ayre com out of it nor  
no breth, & let it sethe so longe þ the same peces sethe to  
grece. Then cast it out & do away the bone & gather the  
grece, & put it in a cleue vesse, and as oft as ye seide your  
hauke anointe her meate therewith, & let her eate as muche  
as she wil, & that meat shal me we her at your own will.

**C**An other medicine.

Take wheate and put it in the brothe the that adders  
were soden in, and when re see þ wheate begyn to cleue,  
take it out and feede hennes and chekyns therewith, and  
feede your hauke with the same polayne.

**C**Who so will that an hauke me we not nor fal non  
of her fethers: therfore here is a medicine.

Take powder of canel & the iuce of franke costes and  
the iuce of paraine, and take morcelles of fleshy thre or  
four if ye lyst and wet them therein, and make the hauke  
to swalowe them and serue her so many tymes.

Also take the skyn of a snake and of an adder & cut it  
into



into smal peces, & tēpre it w<sup>th</sup> hote blond, & cause your hauke oftentymes to feed therof, and she shall not mewe.

¶ For the goute in the throte.

¶ When ye see your hauke blowe oftentymes, & that it cometh of no bating, ye may be sure she hath the goute in her throte & for that take the bloud of a perock and encense myzabolana and clomes of gelofre and canell and gynger, & take of all these euery a medle them w<sup>th</sup> pecockes bloud, & sethe it til it be thick, & therof make morsels & geue the hauke euery day at midmorne & at none.

¶ For the goute in the head and in the reynes.

When ye see your hauke may not end with her meat nor recount her estate, she hath the goute in the head and in the reynes, take monia otherwyse called monin, among potycarves ye may haue it, and the skyn of an hare, and geue it to your hauke to eat. ix. tymes w<sup>th</sup> the fleshe of a catte, and yf she may hold the meat she shalbe safe.

¶ A medycyne for sycknes called the fallera.

¶ When ye see your haukes cleis waxe whyte then she hath the fallera. For this sicknes take a blacke snake cut away the head and the tayle and take the middle and try it in an erthen pot, & take the grece and saue it, anoynte the fleshe of a perocke ther w<sup>th</sup> and geue it to the hauke for to eate. viii. dayes, and yf ye haue no perocke geue her fleshe of a doue, and after the eight dayes geue her a chekyn and washe it a lytle, and geue it her to eat and take the tenderest of the brest w<sup>th</sup> the froshel bone and let her eat it, and yf she amend any thyng she shalbe whole.

¶ A medycyne for the crampe in the thigh, in the leg, and in the foote of an hauke.

When ye see youre hauke lay one foote vpon an other foote, she is taken with the crampe. She draw her bloud

¶ ii.

vpon

upon the foot that lyeth vpon that other foote, and vpon the legges also, and he shalbe whole.

**E**f for the cough or the poſe.

Take pou dre of bayes and put it vpon the fleſhe of a doue and geue it oft to your hauke, and wythout doubt ſhe ſhalbe whole. **A** medicine for the podagre.

When your haukes feet ben ſwollen: ſhe hath the podagre, then take freſhe may butter, and as muche of oyle oliue, and of aluin, and chaufe it wel together at þ ſyre & make therof an oynment & annoynt the feet four daies and ſet her in the ſunne and geue her fleſh of a catte, and yf that auayle not: ſeethe the knyttyng of a vyne & wrap it about the ſwell yng and let her ſyre vpon a colde ſtone & anoint her w butter or freſhe grece, & ſhe ſhalbe whole.

**A** medicine for ſyckenes wythin the body of an hauke and yf it ſhe we not out warde how ſhe ſhalbe helpen and in what maner.

A man may knowe by the chere and vngladnes of an hauke this infirmitie. But yet it is ſtraſige to know thi ges þ a man may not ſee in his ſicknes and what maner they ben greued, & ſpecially whan a mā woteth not wher of it cometh. Feed your hauke wel vpon an henne and then make her to faſt t wo dayes after to auoyde wel her bowels. The thyr d daye take hony ſoden & fyl her body ful, & binde her beake that ſhe caſt it not out of her bodye & then ſet her out of the ſunne, & when it draweth to the night: feed her w a hote ſoule, for as I heard my maſter ſay: & ſhe be not whole w that: ſoke neuer other medicin.

**E**f for the paſſion that goſ haukes haue faſt yng.

Take the roote of ſmall ruſhes & make iuyce of them and wet your fleſhe therin, and make her eate it.

**E**f for haukes that be wounded,

**Take**

**Take a way the fethers aboute the wound, & take the**  
White of an egge and oyle of olyue, and medle it together  
and anoynt the wounde & kepe it with white wine vnto  
the tyme ye see dead fleshe, and then put in the wounde es-  
compe vnto the tyme the dead fleshe be wasted. After  
take ensence & cleue as muche of the one as of the other,  
and medle it together, and Whē ye Wyl anoynt the soze:  
hete your oyntment, & anoynt it wth a pen tyl the tyme  
the skynne growe agayne, and if ye se dead fleshe thereon  
and wold haue it a way: take vynesger and then anoynt  
it wth thys oyntment aforesayd, and she shalbe whole.

**A medecyne for an hauke that hath the artetpke.**

Whan ye se your hauke fatte about the heart: trust it  
for truely she hath the artetpke. Therfore let her blood  
in the ovyginall bayne, and after that geue her a frogge  
for to eat, and she shalbe whole.

**A medecyne for an hauke combyed in the bowels.**

Whē your hauke is encombyed in the bowels: ye shal  
know it by her eyen, for her eyen wil be darke & she Wyl  
looke vngladly, and her mutysing Wyl defoule her foun-  
nement. Thē take the haukes meat, and anoynt it wth  
poundre of canel & geue it her to eat, & she shalbe whole.

**A medicine for an hauke that hath the goutte.**

Feed your hauke with an Archin once or twyse and it  
shall helpe her.

**A medecyne for an hauke that hath myces.**

Take the succe of wormewood & put it there as they  
ben, and they shall dye.

**That an hauke vse her craft al the seasō to flea or leue**

Whē ye goe to the felde in the later ende of haukyng  
and desyre that your hauke shall vse her craft to doo her  
in this maner. Let her flea a foule & let her plume vpon it

as much as she wyl, & when she hath plumed ynough: go to her softly for frayinge, and rewarde her on the foule and after that ye may cast her on a perche, and as well she may vse her craft so as that she slewe all the yere.

**A** medycyne for an hauke that hath the stone.

Annoynt her fundament wyth oyle, & put y<sup>e</sup> pounde of alum wyth a holowe strawe. Also take an herbe called Christes ladder, & annoynt her mouth within, & she shalbe whole. Also take smal flabe rootes & polypode & the cornes of spurge and grynde it wel, and seeth it in butter, & drawe it throughe a clothe, & make therof thre pellets of the greatnes of a nut, & put it in his mouth in the moow tyde and looke that he be boyde, and then let him fast t<sup>yl</sup> euensonge, and feed him lytle & lytle, & he shalbe whole.

**A** medycyne for vermyen.

Take the wycc of the roote of fenell, and doo it where the vermyen be and the shall dye.

**A** Medycyne for the reume that haukes haue.

When ye se your hauke close her eyen and shaketh her head, then hath she the reume in her head. Therfore geue her larde of a gote the fyrst day, and the second geue her epatike with the fleshy of a chekyn, and she shalbe whole.

**A** medycyne for haukes that ben dyre, and desyre to drynke to kepe them moyst in kynde.

Take the wycc of horehound and wete thre haukes mete therin, and feed her ther wyth once or twyse, and she shalbe whole.

**E** for sykenesse that haukes haue in theyr entrayles

**A** hauke that is sicke within the entrayles, is of an other aray the in other sickness, for if she hold not her meat, but cast it: that is a token of the fouleglet for surfet of fethers that bene geuen to haukes in theyr youth,

youth. And afterwarde when they come vnto trauaile & ben auoyded of the ryuer then they ware slow to flee and desyre for to reste. And When the hauke is vpon her perche, then she wyll slepe for to put ouer at the entyrng. And yf she holde fleshe any whyle in her gorge: it wyll loke as it were loddē. & when she is wakyng she assapeth to put ouer at the entyrng, and it is aglutred and keled with the glette that she hath engendred and if she should escape she must put ouer, or els she must die, or cast it. And she cast it: she may be holpe wyth the medicine.

**C A medicine for the entrayles.**

Take yolkes of egges rake, when they ben wel beten together, put therto spany the salt & almonche hony therto and wet therein thy fleshe and feed thy hauke thre dayes therwyth. And if she make daunger to eat it: let hold thy hauke and make her to swalowe thre or foure morcels in a day, and sikerly she shalbe whole, yet I shal tel you an other thing. Take hony at the chaunging of the moone and a sharpe nettell, and therof make small poudre, and when it is well ground: take the best bone of an hen & an other of a culuer & hacke it small wyth a knife & doo a way the skyn & doo thereon the poudre, and all hote with the poudre feed her, & so doo thyrs and she shalbe whole.

**C for sicknes of wellyng.**

If a Wycked felon be swollen in suche maner & a man may hele it & the hauke shal not die, thus a man may help her strongly & length her life but the hauke wyl be very egre & greuous of the sicknes, & therfore ye must take the roote of comfort and suger like muche, & steth it in frell grece wyth the thyrd part of hony, & the draw it through a fayre cloth, & oft geue it to & the hauke, & she shalbe whole

**A medicine for blaymes in haukes mouthes called frounces.** Dm



**O**n the trouce it is drede for haukes, for it is a noyous sicknes & draweth her to deeth, & withholdeth her strenght. for men say that it cometh of cold, for cold doth haukes muche harme, & maketh fleme fall out of the brayne, & the eyen wyl swell & empayze in her head, & but she haue hastily helpe, it wyl stop her nose thrylles, & therfore take fenell, maryall & serces, a like much, & seeth theym & draw them through a cloth & otherwhyle washe her hed therw and put some in the rofe of her mouth, & she shalbe safe.

**A** medicine for an hauke that casteth her fleshe.  
Wete her fleshe in a fat syol, or els seeth rasme in water and put her fleshe therein when it boyleth.

**A** medycyne for the rume called Agnum.

**W**hen thou seest thy hauke vpon her mouth, and her chekes blobbed, then she hath this sicknes called agnum. Therfore take a nedle of siluer & herte it in the fyre & bren the natelles throughout. then anoynt it with oyle olyue,

**A** medycyne for an hauke great and fat.

**T**ake a quantite of porke & hony & butter a like much & puiged greace, and do away the skyn, & seth them together, & anoynt the fleshe therin, & feed your hauke therw and she shal encrease mightely. Els take the wynges of an Cued, and feed her, & kepe her from trauayle, and do so oft though the euen be neuer so fat, and yf your hauke be not passyng fat within. xiii. dayes wondre I thynke.

**F**or botches that grow in an haukes Thawe.

**C**ut these botches wyth a knyfe and let out the matter of them and after clense them clene wyth a siluer sponne or els syll the hole w a powder of armenelyt b:ent & vpo the powder do a lytle larde that is residue, & so it wil away

**T**here is a good medycyne for an hauke that wyl not come to reclayne

**Take**

Take fresh butter & put thereto sugre & put it in a cleene cloth & reclaime her to y<sup>e</sup> & kepe it in a boxe in your bag.

**A medecine for haukes that ben restrayned.**

When y<sup>e</sup> see your hauke nesping, and castyng water through her nosethpylles on her nares, she doutles she is restrayned. For y<sup>e</sup> sickenes take the graynes of chafes legre & of peper, and grynde it well, and tempze it with strong vynegre, and put it in her nares & in the rofe of her mouth, and geue her flesch to eate, & she shall be safe.

**A medecine for haukes y<sup>e</sup> haue paine in thei crop** ye shall take sayre Mozfumand poudze of gylouer, & medle it together and geue it to your hauke to eate, & yf she holde it past the second daye after, she shall be whole.

**A medecine for the stone in the foundament.**

When your hauke may not mutelyse, then she hath that sykenes called the stone. And for this sickenes ye shall take the herte of a sworne and the grece of a sworne, and cut it with the fleshe of the hert & she shall be whole.

**A medecine for the dry frounce.**

For this sickenes take the rote of polypody y<sup>e</sup> groweth vpon oakes & seeth it a great whyle, the take it from the fyre & let it stande wepe lewe warme, then waite your flesch therein, fede your hauke thze times & she shall be hole

**A medecine for woymes called angucles.**

Take pzeasure made of a lambe that was ened in vntyme & make therof thze mozelles & put it in a gut of a culuer & fede her therewith, & loke the hauke be boyde When ye geue her the medisyne. Also take tynce of dracons and put full the gutte of a pygeon, and then cut it and depart it as y<sup>e</sup> hauke may ouerwalowe it & put it in his body & knit his beake for casting. Also geue her the ballockes of a buche as hott as they be cut out, and

Es.

make

make poude of the pyntell and cast vpon the fleshe of a  
Cat, and fede her ther With, and she shalbe whole.

**C** Proper termes vsed in keying of haukes.

An hauke tyeth, Fedeth, Gorgeth, Scheth, Rouseth,  
Endueth, Muteth, Percheth, Iouketh, Putteth ouer,  
Joineth, Plummeth, She warbulleth, and mantelleth,  
She tyeth vpon rumpes, she fedeth on al maner of flesh  
she gorgeth when she fylleth her gorge full of meat, she  
braketh when she sueth, that is to say, when she wyperth  
her beake. She rouseth when she shakerh her feathers and  
her body together. She endueth when her meate in her  
bowels fal to digestion. She muteth when she auoideth  
her ordure. She percheth when she standeth on any ma-  
ner bowe or perche. She iouketh when she slepeth. She  
putteth ouer whē she auoyderth her meat out of her gorge  
into her bowels. She propnerth, when she fetcheth oyle  
with her beake ouer the raffe and anointeth her fete & her  
feathers, she plummeth whē she pulleth feathers of any foule  
or of any thyng and casteth the fro her. She warbelleth  
when she d:alweth her wynges ouer the myddes of her  
backe & there they mete both, and softly shakerh the & let  
them fall agayn. And mantelleth when she stretcherh her  
one wing alone after her leg. & afterward the other wing  
and most comunly she doth þ before she warbelleth her.

**T**he names of sperehaukes as Dillregrers and  
sperutters haue determined.

**A** Here is a questiō asked whether a man shal cal a  
spere, or a sparchauke, or an a spere hauke. And o-  
strygers, & also sperutters say she may be called all thre  
names. for these reasons she may be called a spere hauke,  
for of all haukes that there be, she is moste spere, þ is to  
saye moste tender to kepe. for the least mysdoing and  
misfening

inſteedyng ſtadeth her. And ſhe may be called an aſpere  
hauke of ſharpnes of her courage & of her loking quyk;  
ly & alſo of her flying, for ſhe is moſte aſper and ſharp-  
in all thyng that belonge vnto her of any other haukes.  
She may alſo be called a ſparhauke for two reſons, one  
is, ſhe ſpareth goſhaukes & tereels both ſuche as ben in  
their fore age vnto ſ time they may be reclaymed & made  
redy to flee. As goſhaukes and tereels that be not fullye  
me Wed vnto the time they may be cleue enſaymed & redy  
to flee. for all the whyle they ben vnable, the ſparhauke  
occupieth the ſeaſo & ſleith pattrye well, that is to ſay,  
from ſaint margaretes day vntyl it be ſamas & ſo for the  
in the yere; and the wyl ſlea well yonge ſeſandes, yonge  
heth cockes in the beginning of the yere, & after Michel-  
mas whē partoyches paſſe theyr danger, I haue ſecn the  
made ſome to ſlea the ppe, ſom to ſlea the tele vpon the ry-  
uer at the Jutte, ſom to ſlea the woodcocke, & ſom for the  
black tynde and the thruſh. The woodcock is combrous  
to ſlea but if there be craft, therfore when ye come into a  
wood or querke of buſhes, caſt yonre ſparhauke into a  
tree and bete the buſhes, then ſyl any Woodcock aryſe  
he wyl be ſure therof, ye muſt byſt make her to a ſoule  
caſt vp out of the buſhes & yonre hauke muſt ſit on loſt as  
ye make her to a pattrye. Alſo as I ſaid ye may cal her  
a ſparhauke for an other cauſe, for and there were a ſhip  
fraught full of haukes and nothyng els and there were  
a ſparhauke amonge them, there ſhoule no cuſtome be  
payed bycauſe of her. And ſo for the moſt comen name  
they ben called ſparhaukes for the reaſon aforeſayd.

Can hauke ſleeth to the betwe, to the beck or to the  
Col, Nota Crene, Quere, fir, Jutte.

In hauke ſleeth to the riuer diuerſe wayes, & ſleith  
the

the foule diuersly, that is to say, the fleeth to the welde,  
oz to the becke, oz the toll, and all is but one as ye shall  
knowe hereafter. She fleeth also to the querre, to the  
Creep, and no more wayes but those thre. And he nim-  
meth the foule at the fer Jutty, oz at the Jutty ferre.

Now shall ye knowe what those termes beoken,  
and moze folo wyng. As huf, Jutty, ferry, mounte  
Raundon, Creep, Sme Wed.

**A** Goshauke oz a fercel that shal flee to þe to  
the Toll, oz to the Becke, in this maner she is  
caught. Ye must finde a foule in the ryuer oz in a pit ppy-  
uely & then set your hauke a great spake vpon a mol hill  
oz on the ground and creep softly toward the foule fro  
your hauke streight way and whē ye come almost there  
as the foule lieth; loke backwarde toward the hauke and  
with your hād oz with your tabur stich back your hake  
to come to you, and when she is on wyng & cometh low  
by the ground & is almost at you; then smyte your tabre  
and cry, huff, huff, huff, & make þe foule spring, & with þe  
nopsle the foule will rpe, and the hauke will nymme it.

And now take hede if your hauke nymme þe foule at  
the ferre side of the riuer oz at the pit from you, that she  
fleeth the foule at the ferre Jutty. And if she fleeth vpon  
the syde that ye be on, as it may hap dyuers times, the  
ye shal say she hath slaine the foule at the Jutty ferre.

If your hauke nymme the foule a lōffe ye wyll saye  
she toke it at the mount oz at the souce. And if the foule  
spring not but flee a long after the ryuer and the hauke  
nymme it; then ye shall say she flewe it at the raundon.

**Creep.**

And your hauke fleeth at oz to the creep whē ye haue  
your hauke on your fist and creep softly to the riuer oz  
to the



to the pvt and stealeth softly to the bynke therof, & then  
cry, buff, and by that meane nymme a foule: then it is  
slayne at the creep either at the ferre Jutry, or at the Jut  
ry ferre, as is afore sayd. And if it happe as it doth of  
tentimes the foule for feare of your hauke will spyng  
and fal agayn into the ryuer or the hauke scerth her, and  
so ly stil and dare not aryse: shal saye then your hauke  
hath annewed the foule into þe ryuer. And so ye shal say  
and there ben moze foules in the ryuer than your hauke  
nymmeth if they dare not arise, for feare of your hauke.

### **A theef.**

Understande ye that a goshaue should not flee to a  
ny foule of the ryuer with bellis in no wyse, & therfore  
a goshaue is called a theef.

### **A quere.**

And your hauke spech to the quere when there bene  
in a subyllyme sorde of malardes in the field. And  
when she esprech them and cometh couer her self and  
flee pryuely vnder hedges or lowe by the ground & nym  
one of them or they ryle, then shal ye saye that the foule  
was slayne at the quere.

### **Marke this terme drawe.**

Some folke misuse this terme draw, & say that theif  
hauke wyl draw to the ryuer, and that terme drawe, is  
properly assigned to that hauke that willea a rooke or  
a crow, or a rauens vpon a lande sitting, & then it must  
be sayd that such an hauke wyl drawe wel to a rooke.

Nowe ye shall vnderstande if a man wyl make an  
hauke to the quere in this maner he must do.

Take a tame mallarde and set him in a fayre playne,  
and let hym go where he wyl. Then take your hauke  
vpon your spyt & go to that playne, and holde vp your

hande a prey way of from the malarde, and loke if the hauke can espy it by her owne courage, and if she haue founde the foule and desire to flye therto: let her flea it, and plumme wel vpon her and serue her so two or thre tymes, and then she is made to the querre.

I haue kno wen gentlemen & when so euer, & where euer they se any tame duckes, & if thei haukes wold de sire to the then they woulde let flye to them in contaging thei haukes to, well flying vnto & querre an other time

**C**A prey craft to take an hauke & is broken out of mew & al maner of foules that sit in trees if a man will.

Loke where an hauke percherh for a nyght in any maner place, & softe & leysely clym to her with a shoonce or a lanterne that hath but one lyght in your hand, and lee the lyght be towarde the hauke so that she see not your face and ye may take her by the legges or other wyse as yelyst, and in lyke wyse all other maner of foules.

#### **O**f haukes belles.

**T**he belles that your hauke shal were loke in any wyse that they be not to heuy, ouer her power to were. Also that none be heuyr then an other but like of weight. Loke also that they be sonowre and wel soundyng and shyll, and not both of one sound but that one be a semprune vnder an other, & that thei be whole and not broken, and specially in the soundyng place. For & they be broken, they will sounde fully.

**O**f sparchaukes belles there is great choyce and litle charge of them, for there ben plenty, but for goshaukes som:yme belles of Delayne were called the best & they ben ful good, for they commonly are sounde with siluer & solde therafter. But there ben now bled of duche land belles of a towne called Wozdrecht, and they be passing  
good

good belles. For they ben well sorted, well sounded, so,  
nour of ryngyng hyynes and passyng well lastyng.

**T**here endeth the proceſſe of hauking, and now  
ſoloweth the names of all maner  
of haukes and to whome  
they belong.

**T**heſe haukes belong to an Emperour.

**T**heſe be the names of al maner of haukes. firſt  
an eagle, a bautre, a meloun, þe ſimpleſt of thoſe. Wi  
will ſlea an Wynde, a Calfe, a faune, a Roe, a Ryd, an  
Elke, a Crane, a buſtarde, a ſtoke, a ſwanne, a fore, on  
the playn ground, and theſe be not inlured ne reclaimyd  
becauſe that they ben ſo ponderous to the perche portat-  
tife, And theſe ſi. by theſe nature belong to an Emperour

**T**heſe haukes belong vnto a kyng.

A ger fauco a tercel of a ger fauco are due vnto a kyng.

**F**or a Prynce.

There is a faucon gentle, and a tercel gentell, and theſe  
bene for a prynce.

**F**or a Duke.

There is a faucon of the rock, and that is for a duke.

**F**or an Erle.

There is a faucon peregrine, and that is for an Erle.

**F**or a Baron.

There is a baſtarde, and that hauke is for a Baron.

**T**haukes for a knyght.

There is a ſacte, and a ſecret, and thoſe be for a knyght.

**T**haukes for a ſquier.

There is lanere and laneret, and thoſe belonge vnto a  
ſquier.

for a

**T**here is a marlyon, and that hauke is for a lady.

**A**n hauke for a young man.

**T**here is a Hobbe, and that hauke is for a young man.

**A**nd these ben haukes of che towne and ben both  
illured to be called and reclaymed.

**A**nd yet there be mo kyndes of haukes.

**T**here is a goshaue, and that hauke is for a yeman.

**T**here is a cercell, and that is for a poore man.

**T**here is a sperehaue, and he is for a prest.

**T**here is a musket and he is for an holy water clerk.

**A**nd these ben of an other maner of kynde. for  
they flee to querre and to ferre, Jutty and to Jutty ferry

**T**hus endeth the boke of haukyng.

# Here beginneth the booke of Hunting

wherunto is added the mea-  
sures of blowyng.





**L**ike wyse as in the booke of Hautyngge afore sayde  
are wyrtten and noted the termes of pleasure belong-  
yng to gentylme, hauing a dellyght therein. In the same  
maner this booke folowynge sheweth to suche gentyl  
persons the maner of Huntynge for all maner of beastes  
whether they be beastes of Venerie or chase of rascall. &  
also it sheweth all termes conuenient, as wel of the hou-  
des as of þe beastes afore sayde, and there be many dyuers  
of them, as is declared in the booke folowynge

**C** Beastes of Venerie are. xii. kindes.

**W**here so euer ye fare by fryth or by fell  
My dere chylde take heed how Crista toth you tell  
How many maner beastes of Venerie there were  
A psten to your dame, and she shall you lere

Four maner of beastes, of Venerie there are  
The fyrst of them is the hart, the second is the Hare  
The Boze is of one of tho, the Wolfe and not one mo

**C** Beastes of the chase are. v. kyndes.

**A**nd where ye come in playne or place  
I shall you tell which bene beastes of enchase  
One of them is the Bucke, an other is the doe  
The fore and the Partyon and the wyldc Roe  
And ye shall myn dere chyle other beastes all  
where so ye them fynd, rascall ye shall them call  
In fryth or in fell, or in the forest I you tell

**C** Note here the age of an hart

**A**nd for to speake of the hart, if ye wyll it lere  
Ye shall him a calfe call at the fyrst yere  
The second yere a broket so shall ye hym call  
The thirde yere a spayd lerned thus all  
The fourth yere a stagge call to him by any way  
The fyft yere a great stagge your dame byd you say.

**The**

The syxt pere call him an hart  
Doo so my chyld whyle ye be in quarte  
To know the head of an hart and that is diuers.

**A**nd of the hohne that he then beareth about  
The first head shal be iudged without  
Therin fynden we such diuersitie

Neuerthelesse the sixte pere evermore at the least  
Thou shalt well iudge the perse of the same beaſt  
When he hath auntlere without any let  
By a l and sariall also there I set  
And that in the top so when we may them ken  
Then ye shal call him forcerth an hart of ten  
And when he hath in the coppe thre of the selue  
Than shal ye call hym trochet an hart of the twelue  
And after ward in the toppe therof when there four ben  
Than shal ye cal him summed an hart of sixtene  
And from foure foreward, what so befall  
Be he neuer of so many ye shal him summed cal  
Ryght of the number, even that he is  
Calleth him from foure summed y wys  
also haue ye sele and hart heded wele.

**A**n herde, a Beup, a Sounder, a route  
My chyld calleth herdes of harte and of hyrde  
And of Bucke and of Doe, where ye them find  
And a Beup of Does what place they ben  
And a sounder ye shall of the wyld swyne  
And a route of wolues where they passe in  
So shall ye them call as many as they bene

**A** litle herde a myddle herde, a great herde  
Wentys is a litle herde, though it be of hyndes  
And thre score is a myddle herde to call them by  
And foure score is a great herde toll ye them so (liacs  
Be it hart, be it blade, Bucke or els doe

How ye shall say a great hart, a not a fayre, a other.

**A** Great hart when ye him se, so shal ye him call.  
But neuer a faire hart for nothing y may befall.  
A great hinde, a great bucke, and a great doe  
My sonnes where ye walke, call yechem so  
So ye should name such dere, and do as I here.

What is a beup of Roes great or small.

**A** And syre is a beup of Roes in a rowe  
And ten is a midle beup so well I know  
A great beup is t welue, when they together be  
And so call them sonnes, where that ye them see  
The more nombre then ydis, the greater the beup is.

What is a soundze of swyne great or small.

**A** Welue make a soundze of the wyld swyne  
If tene a midle soundze, what place they be in  
A great soundze of swyne, when ye shall call  
Forget not this lesson for nothyng that may befall  
Thinke what I say my sonne, nyght and day.

Of the Roo huncyng, bzykyng, and dresyng.

**W**hen ye hunte at the Roo, then ye shal say thore  
He croseth and trasoneth your houndes before  
A great Roe bucke, ye call hym not so  
But a fayre roe bucke, and a fayre doe  
With the bowelles and with the bloud  
Rewarde ye your houndes, my sonne so good.  
And eche foote ye shall cut in foute I you ken  
Take the bowelles and the bloud, & do al together the  
Geue it then to your houndes so  
And much the gladder then they will go  
That to your houndes no rewarde is named  
For it is eaten on the grounde and on the skyn dealed  
The Roe shal be herdeled by very I bene  
The two forchet legges the head layde betwene

And

And take the one hyndre legge vp If you may  
And that other further legge ryge as If you saye  
Upon that other further legge, both ye them ppe  
And with that other further legge vp ye them kny  
On this maner thus when ye haue wrought  
All whole into the kechyn it shalbe brought  
Haue that your houndes eate the bowels and the fetter.

Now of the age and vndoing of the Boze.

**N**ow to speake of the Boze the first yere he is  
A yugge of the soulder called as I haue bys  
The seconde yere a hogge, and so shal he be  
And an hog stere when he is of yeres thre  
And when he is of foure yeres aboze shal he be  
From the soulder of the swyne then departeth he  
A synguler is he so for alone he will go  
When ye haue slayne the Boze and kill do him right  
Ye shall vndo hym vnslayne, when he shall be dighe  
Thyrye brydes and two of hym ye shall make  
By the law of Uenery, I dare vntertake  
Through your houndes by strength if he be dead  
They shall haue the bowels boyled with bread  
Cast vpon the grounde where the Boze was slayne  
And that is called a rewarde so houndes it layne  
Upon the earth so haue I blisse, for that so eaten is.

Now of the Hare.

**N**ow to speake of the Hare my sonnes shetle  
That beast king shalbe called of all Uenery  
For all the fayre speaking and blowing that thare  
Commeth of sechynge and synding of the Hare  
For my louyng thyliden I take it on hande  
He is the marvellous beast that is in any lande  
For he leuayeth croketh and roungeth euermore  
And beareth also we a grece, & aboue seeth hath before.

And other whyle he is male, and so ye shall hym fynde  
And other whyle female, and kyndely by kynde  
And whan he is female and kyndleth hym within  
In thre degrees he them bereth or he with them twyn  
Two rough and two smoth Who Wyl them see  
And to knotres also that kyndeles Wyl bee  
When he is female so tell I my tale.

¶ The rewarde for houndes.

**W**he your houndes by strength haue done her to dead  
The hunter shall rewarde them with the head  
With the shoulvers and the sydes & with the bowels all  
And all thyng wythin the wombe saue onely the gall  
The paunche also, giue them none of tho  
Which rewarde when on the earth it is dealed  
With all good hunters the halow it is named  
Then the loynes of the hounde looke ye not forget  
But byng them to the kitchyn, for the lordes meate  
And of this beast to trete, here shall you be let.

¶ Which beastes shall be slayne, and which strypte  
**N**owe to speake of beastes, when they ben slayne  
How many be strypte, and how many bene slayne  
All that beere skyn and talow, and roung leane me  
Shall be slayne saue the hare, for he shall strypte be  
And all that bereth grece and piles that bygon  
Euer shall be strypte, when they ben vndoon  
On this maner play, thus ye shall say.

¶ Which beast shall be rered with the limere.

**M**yde are somnes eche ouer now wyl I you lere  
How many maner of beastes as with the limere  
Shalbe by rered in fyrth or in fecloe  
Both the hart and the Bucke, and the Boze so wylde  
And all other beastes that hunted shalbe  
Shall be sought and found with catches so fre



say thus I you tolde, my children so bolde.

**¶** The discerning of a bucke

**A**d ye speake of a Bucke the first yere he is  
A faune souking on his dam say as I you wyl  
The second yere a pricker, the thirde yere a sozell  
A loat at the fourth yere the truth I you tell  
The fift yere cal him a Bucke of the first hede  
The sytte yere cal him a bucke and doe as I you rede,

**¶** Of the hornes of a Bucke

**T**he hornes of a great Bucke oz he so be  
Must be sommoned as I say, herken to me  
Two braunces fyrst paymed he must haue  
And foure auauuncers the sothe if ye wyl saue  
And xiiii. espelers and then ye may hym call  
Where so he be a great bucke I cell you all

**¶** Of the Roe Bucke.

**A**d if ye of the Roe bucke wyl know the same  
The first yere he is a kyd soukinge on his dam  
The second yere he is a gylle and ben suche all  
The thirde yere an hemule looke ye hym call  
Roe bucke of the first hede he is at the fourth yere  
The fift yere a Roe bucke him call I you tere  
At saynt andrewes day his hornes he wyl cast  
In more oz in mosse he hydeyth them fast  
So chat no man may them soone fynde  
Els in certayne he doth not his kynde  
At saynt James day, where so he go  
Then shall the Roe bucke gender with the Roe  
and so holdy there as ye fotourne  
Then he is called a Roe bucke goyng on his courne  
and if ye may a Roe bucke slea withouten any taylor  
And if ye fynde the beuy grece at his taylor  
as some Roe buckes haue, when ye it fynde

Then

Then shall ye see it as ye doo of hart and of hynde  
Also the Robucke, as it is well his hynde  
At holy rood day he goeth to ryde  
And vseth the byt, When he may get it.

**C**Row of the harte and the hynde.

Sonnes of the harte and the hynde learne yet ye may  
There they drabe to the herde, at holy rood day  
To the stepe then they gone, eche hote day at none  
Whiche stepe they vse my chyldren If you say  
Tyll it be mydsomer at the least way  
The cause of the stepe is to kepe them fro the flye  
Who so cometh to that place may it well spye  
An other thyng vse they my childe also  
The same season of the yere to go.

**C**Of the crying of these beastes.

**A** hart beloweth, and a Bucke groyneth I find  
And eche Ro Bucke, certainly bellet by kynd  
The noyle of the beastes thus ye shall call  
For payde of their make they vse it all  
Say chylde where ye go, your dame thought you so.

**C**Marke well these season folowyn.

**A**yme of greece begynneth at mydsommer day  
And tyll holy Roode day, lasteth as I you say

**T**he season of the fore, fro Nativitie

**T**ill the Annunciation of our Lady free.

**C**Season of the Ro bucheat Easter shall begyn

And tyll Michelmias lasteth nyte or the dyn.

**C**The season of the Ro begynneth at Michelmias

And it shall endure till it be Landelmas.

**C**At Michelmias begynneth the hunting of the hare  
And lasteth till mydsommer there will no man it spare.

**C**The season of the wolfe is made in eche countrie  
As the season of the fox, and eue more shalbe.

**Th**

**T**he season of the bozets from the nativittie  
Tyll the purpfication of our lady so free  
for at the Nativittie of our lady I were  
he may fynde wher he goeth vnder his sets  
Both in woddes and fyeldes cozne and other frute  
When he after foode maketh any sute  
Crabbes and oke cornes and nuttes, there they grow  
hawes, and hepes and other thynges ynow  
That tyll the purpfication lasteth as ymay see  
And maketh the boze in season to bee  
for Whyle that frute may last, his tyme is neuer past.

**N**ow to speake of þe hare, how all shalbe wrought  
When she shal with houndes be founden & sought  
The first wordes to the houndes þe huter shal our pit  
Is at the kenell doore, when he openeth it  
That all may him here he shall say arere)  
for his houndes Will come to hastily

This is the first worde my sonne of Aenery  
And when he hath coupled his houndes eche one  
And is forth with them to fyeld gone  
And when he hath of cast his couples at wyll  
Then shall he speake and saye his houndes tyll  
Chors de couple anaunt se anaunt (twyse so)  
And then (so ho so ho) thysse and no mo  
And then saye, sacy anaunt so ho, & the pray  
And if ye se your houndes haue good wyll to ren  
And drawe awaywarde fro you, say as I you kent.

**H**ere how amy, agayne then call so  
Then, I wof mon amy I wof, to make them soft tho  
And if any fynde of the hare there hath go  
And he hyght Rycharde o, Remound to hym cry so  
Oyes a Remound le byllant, and I shall you auow  
Que quida, troula colwarde oula court come,

G.i.

That

That Bemoone the worthy without any fayle  
 That wuneth to fynde the coward with the short taylor  
 ¶ And if ye se where the hare at pasture hath bene  
 ¶ It be in the tyme of the corne green  
 And if your houndes chase well at your toyll  
 ¶ Then thre notes ye shall blowe both loude and shyll  
 There one and there another there he pastured hath  
 ¶ Then say (Floquens) in the same path  
 So say to them in kynde, vnto tyme ye her fynde  
 ¶ And then cast a sygne all the fyeled about  
 To se her pasture Where she hath be in or out  
 Other at her fourme for gladly to be she is not lese  
 There she hath pastured in tyme of relese  
 And any hounde fynde or musyng of her mace  
 There as she hath bene and is gone out of that place  
 ¶ Cha cy touz cy est ill, so shall ye say  
 ¶ Venz arere so how sa, as loude as ye may  
 Sa cy ad est so how, after that  
 ¶ Sa sa cy auant, and therof be not lat  
 And when ye so vnto the playne her at the last  
 ¶ In fyeled or in arable lande or in the wood past  
 And your hounde will fynde of her there then  
 Say la douce amy last est a, and do as I you ken  
 That is to say, swete frende there is he come lowe  
 For to dye here, and therewith ye shall say, so how  
 Floquens ey douce ey baylaüt so how so how, the thise  
 Thus may ye now dere sonnes lerne of beneryce  
 And when ye come there as ye trow he wyll dwell  
 And so semeth to you well then say as I you tell  
 ¶ La douce la est a venus, for to dwell thore  
 And therewith thyes, so how say ye no more  
 And if it semeth Well you to fynde all in feare  
 And wene so to do then say, douce how here how here  
 how

**H**ow here dounce, how here, how here he sytteth  
 So shall ye say my chyldren and for nothyng letteth  
 All maner of beastes that euer chased bee  
 By one maner of worde, so how, I tell the  
 To fyll or vnfyll all maner of chase  
 The hunter eue more in his mouth that too;de he hase  
 And if your houndes at a chase renne there ye hount  
 And the beastes begyn to renne, as hartes ben wound  
 Or for to hanylon as doth the foxe with his gyle  
 Or for to crosse as the doe other whyle  
 Syther to dwell so that your houndes cannot out go  
 Then shall ye say (ho sa amy sa sa)  
 A couples sa arere, so how suche is the play  
 And so how is as much as sa how to say  
 But for so how it is short in speche when it is broughe  
 Therefore say we so how, but sa how say we nought  
 And if your houndes chase at hart or at hare  
 And they renne at defaute thus ye shall there fare  
 C Ho so how assayne assayne stou ho ho  
 C Sa assayne arere so how, these wordes and no mo  
 And if your houndes renne well at the foxe or at the doe  
 And so fayle at defaute say thus fether or ye gos  
 C Ho ho or swefe aluy dounce aluy, that they here  
 C Ho ho assayne assayne sa arere  
 C So how so how bene a coupler, and do as I ken  
 The more wo;shyp may ye haue among all men  
 Your craftes let not be hid, and do as I you byd  
 All my sonnes in same, and thus may ye know of game  
**T**he bofte that the maister hounter makete to his  
 man, now here solo Wyng ye may heare.  
**T**he maister to the man maketh his bofte  
 That he knoweth by kynde what the hart coste  
 At huntynge euermore when he gothe



Quod the man to his maister that were good lore  
For to knowe what he doth the houndes before  
What doth he quod the maister to the man:  
He doth quod he euen as thou maist see  
Skeke and so doth no beast but hee  
When bzeketh he quod the man, what is that to say:  
With his fete he openeth the earth there he goeth away  
What is the cause quod the man, mayster I the pray  
That the hart afore the houndes when they him hout ay  
That then to the ryuer he willeth for to go

Quod the master to the man there are causes two  
For two causes the hart despyeth to ppruer, a note  
Well these termes folowynge, Descende a other.

One cause for the ryuer descende he is aye  
And so he is to the Water When he taketh the way  
Why callest thou hym descende maister I the pray:  
For he payeth of his myght the sooth for to say  
An other is to the water whyle he goeth other whyle  
The houndes that hym suen to purpose to begyle  
Yet of this hart quod his man maister I will ken  
Into the Water when he lepech what he maketh then:  
He profereth quod the maister and so ye shall say  
For he wote not hym selfe yet how he will away  
Whether ouer the water he will forth passe  
Or turne agayne the same waye there he first was  
Therefore it is profer as these hunters sayne  
And reprofere if the same way he turne agayne  
At the other syde of the Water if he bystarte  
Then shall ye call it the soyle of the harte  
And that is for the water of his legges weete  
Downe into the steppes there fallen of his feet  
Agayne the water his waye euen if he hent  
Chan bzeketh he water thereto take pou tent

And

And if With the go algate you it shall  
Defoulant the water and harte so hym call  
Now of the numbles marke well the termes  
The man to his maister speaketh blythe  
Of the numbles of the hart that he would them kytte  
How many endes there shalbe them within:  
Quod the maister but one, thicke nor thynne  
And that is but the gargylon to speke of all by deeme  
And all these other crookes and roundelles beene.

The auuncers, the forcers

Yet would I wot and thou wouldest me lere  
The crookes and the roundels of the numbles of the dere  
One crooke of the numbles lyeth euer moze  
Vnder the throte boll of the beast before  
That called is (auuncers) who so can them ken  
And the hindermost part of the numbles then  
That is to say, the (forcers) that lyen euen betwene  
The two thighes of the beast that other crookes curen  
In the midzet that called is the roundell also  
For the sydes round about couen it is fro  
By dere sonnes bolde, say of game thus I you tolde  
Yet would I wit maister why these houndes all  
Bayen and cryen when they hym se the shall:  
For they shoulde haue helpe that is their skyll  
For to slea the beast that they renne tyll  
Tell me maister quod the man what is the skyll  
Why the harte would so fayrie renne agaynst the hylle  
Quod the maister for her legges be shorter before  
Then behinde that is the skill thore.  
What is the cause quod the man y men say of the beast  
That the harte syteth aye when he taketh her reste  
And other beastes ire as comonly men sayne  
For two causes quod the maister I tell the playne

¶ Ill,

One

One is for the hurcles bydn the houghes eye  
 And all other beastes can the syde to the ground lay  
 In other cause there is and that is nolesse  
 For he beareth both se wet and pure grece.  
**C**Yet would I maister quod the man sayne witt more  
 Where lyeth the sewet of the hare behinde or before:  
 Quet the loyne quod the mayster of eche hare thou take  
 Betwene the ryle and the chyne euen on the backe  
**C**Yet would I maister quod the man these at the lere  
 Whan thou walkest in the fye lde with thy lymere  
 There as an hare pastured hath or thou him se  
 To know fat or lene whether he be  
 I can quod the maister well tell the this case  
 Wayte wll Where he lay, and where he fumped has  
 Polowe and englamed if that it be  
 Then is he fat I tell the learne this of me  
 And if it be both blacke and harde and clene  
 Then he is megre larbze and lene  
 And of this same thyng if thou leuc not me  
 Take hede in the Wynter and then thou may it se  
**C**Yet maister of the hare sayne Would I wot more  
 What he doeth whan he goeth the houndes before:  
 He soth and resoeth there he goth away  
 Pricketh and repricketh the soth for to say  
 But what is that quod the man when they so done  
 That shall I quod the maister tell the full sone  
 In the feldes where he goeth no Wayes ben  
 There he soth when he steppeth and it may not be seen  
 And after when he doubleth and turneth not agayne  
 Then he resoeth as good hunters sayne  
 And when he renneth in the way dry or weete  
 Then may fynde footstap of fles or of fecte  
 Then pricketh the hare eye when he doth so

And repycketh than he agayne goe.

A hauntelay, alay, and relay.

**M**ister yet quod the man, what is that to saye:  
That shall I tell the quod he, for a lytle bysethe  
Whan the houndes are set an hart for to mete  
And other him chasen and folowen to take  
Than al the relays, thou vpon them make  
Such at his coming if thou let thy houndes go  
Whyle the other that be behynde ferre are hym fro  
That is, awauntelay, and so thou shalt it call  
For they are than ferre before those other houndes all  
And an hyndryng great all other vntill  
For they may not that day no more sew at will  
And holde thy houndes still if that thou so doo  
Tyll all the houndes that be behynde become therto  
Than let thy houndes altogether go  
That called is an, alay, and looke thou say so  
And that hyndryng is yet to them that be behynde  
For the restyd wyl euer ouer go the Wery by hynde  
A relay is after whan the houndes are past  
Ferre before with the harte that hyeth them fast  
To let thy houndes ferre after them gone  
And that is than a fortheryng to them echone  
For a thy houndes haue ouertake these other by distress  
Than shall they all folowe hym of one swyftenes.

What is a forloyne.

**M**ister yet would I saye this at you lere  
What is a forloyne for that is good to here:  
That shall I say the quod he the sooth at the least  
Whan thy houndes in the wood seche any beast  
And the beast is stole a way out of the cryth  
Or the houndes that thou hast meten therewith  
And any other houndes before than may with them mete.

Ch. 6

These other houndes are then forlorne J the herte  
 for the beast and the houndes are so farre before  
 And the houndes behynde ben wery and sore  
 So that they may not at the beast come at their wyll  
 The houndes before forlorne them and that is the skyll  
 They ben ay so ferre before to me if thou wilt trust  
 And this is the forlorne lere it yf thou lust.  
 ¶ Whiche thre thynges causeth the houndes to endure  
 ¶ Yet Would I wyt maister if it were thy wyll  
 When thy houndes renne an hart vntyll  
 And aye the farther that they go the gladder they ben:  
 For thre causes quod he as ofrentymes is sene  
 One is when the harte renneth fast an a rese  
 He sweteth that it renneth downe throughtout his cles  
 The houndes When they fynde of that his swete  
 Then they are leuer to renne and lother to lete  
 An other cause when the hart nye no more may  
 Then will he whyte froth cast there he goeth away  
 When the houndes fynde of that than are they glad  
 In hope they shall hym haue and renne so rad  
 The thirde cause is of the hart when he is nyghe dead  
 Then he casteth out of his mouthe froth and bloud read  
 The houndes knowe that he shalbe taken soone then  
 And euer the ferther they go the gladder they renne  
 These are the causes thre, that causeth them glad to be  
 Which beast a slowe hound taketh as soone as a swift  
 ¶ What beast yet maister I aske it for none yll  
 That moste whole all houndes renne vntyll  
 And also soone the slowest shall hym ouertake  
 As the swyfast shall do What way so euer he take  
 That beast a saluon hyght, a brocke or a gray  
 These three names he hath the sothe for to say  
 And this is cause therof, for he wyll by hynde



So though thornes alway the thickest be may fynde  
There as the swyft hounde may no farther go  
Then the slowest of foote be he neuer so thow.

¶ Why the hare sumayse and crotepes?

**Y** Et maister would I wot why that men sayne  
That the hare sumayse and crotepe both playne  
And all other maner of beastes that hunted be  
femyon or fenon as we well it se:

That shall I well tell that quod the maister than  
for why that he sumayse and crotepe well I ken  
He sumayth for he beareth talow that is no lere  
And he crotepes men sayne for he bereth no grece  
And soukes on his hoghes when he letteth it go  
And beastes of suche kynde fynde we no mo

¶ How many beastes femaie maister sayne would I lere  
And how many fenon that were good to here:

All this to tell quod the maister I holde it but lycht  
All beastes that beare talow and stande bypyght  
femayen when they do say as I the ken  
And all other fenon that rouken downe then

¶ How many maner of beastes of venery releue

¶ How many maner of beastes maister me tell

Of venery releuen by cryth or by fell:

To this quod the maister I shall the aunswere

Of all beastes but two the hart and the hare

from the annunciation of our lady

The hart than releueth the sorhe for to say

Till saynt Peters daye and paule and the hare ryght

From the purification of our lady bryght

Till translation releueth leue ye me

Of saynt Benet the .xi. of July.

¶ To vndo the wylde Boze.

¶ Yet my chyld of the wylde boze to speake more

H. i.

When

When he shalbe bndone I tell you before  
 Two and thyrty brydes ye shall of him make  
 Now wyll ye wytte my sonnes where ye shall them take  
 The first of them is the head what ever befall  
 Another is the collar and so ye shall it call  
 The wheelles of the shoulders therof shall two bee  
 Then every syde of the swyne departe in thre  
 The pestels and the gamons departe them in two  
 And two fillettes he hath for get not tho  
 Then take the legges and his feete & shew your slepyght  
 For they shall of his brydes be counted for ryght  
 Departe the chyne in four peeces and no mo  
 And take there your brydes thyrty and two  
 And saye put the grece when it is take away  
 In the bladder of the boze my chylde I you pray  
 For it is medycine, for many maner pyne.

How ye shall breake an harte.

**A**d for to speake of the hart whyle we thynke on  
 My chylde first ye shall him serue whyle he shalbe vn-  
 And this is for to saye or ever ye him dryght (don  
 Within his hornes to lay him by ryght  
 At the assay kytte him that lordes may see  
 Anon saye or lene whether that he bee  
 Then cut of the coddess the belly even fro  
 Or ye begyn him to fley, and then shall ye go  
 At the chaules to begyn as soone as ye may  
 And sit him downe to thallay  
 And fro thallay even downe to the hely shall ye fley  
 To the pylpyll here the codde was away kyt  
 Then sit the left legges even first before  
 And then the list legges behynde or ye do moze  
 And these other legges vpon the ryght syde  
 Upon the same maner fyt ye that tyde

To

To go to the chekes loke that ye be prest  
And so slay him downe even to the brest  
And so slay him forth ryght vnto thallay  
Even to the place where the cobde was cut away  
Then slaye the same wyse all that other syde  
But let the taylor of the beaste styll theron abyde  
Then shall ye hym vndo my chyldre If you rede  
Ryght vpon his owne skynne and lay it on byde  
Take hede of the cuttyng of the same dere  
And begyn fyrst to make the erbere  
Then take out the shoulbers and slitteth anone  
The bely to the syde from the corbyn bone  
That is corbins fee, at the death he wyll be  
Then take out the sewer, that it be not laste  
For that my chyldre is good for leche craft  
Then put thynne hande softly vnder the brest bone  
And there shall ye take out the erberanon  
Then put out the paunche & from the paunche thase  
Away lyghtly the rate suche as he hase  
Holde it with a synger do as If you ken  
And with the bloud and the grece fyll it then  
Loke threde that ye haue and nedle therto  
For to sewe it withall or ye more do  
The snael guttes then ye shall out pyt  
From them take the matwe, forget not it  
Then take out the lyuer and lay it on the skynne  
And after that the bladder without more dyn  
Then dreffe the numbles fyrst that ye recke  
Dreffe the anauncers, kerue that cleucth to the necke  
And dreffe with the bolthore put the n anon  
And kerue by the fleshe there by to the backe bone  
And so forth to the fyllettes that ye by arere  
That faller to the numbles, and shal be there

With the neres also and setwet that there is  
Euen to the mydryfe than vpon hym is  
Than take downe the mydryfe from the sydes hote  
And heare by the numbles whole by the boll throte  
In thynne hand than them holde and looke and see  
That all that longeth them to together that it bee  
Than take them to thy bzother, to holde for trust  
Whyles that thou them doublest and dresse at the lyst  
Than away the lyghtes and on the skynne them laye  
To abyde the querre my chylde If you praye  
Than shall ye slye the slough there as the hart lyeth  
And take away the heares from it and flyeth  
For suche heares hath his hert aye it vpon  
As men se in the beast whan he is vndoone  
And the myddes of the hert a bone shall ye fynde  
Looke ye geue it to a lorde, and chylde be kynde  
For it is kynde for many maladyes  
And in the myddes of the hert euermore it lyeth  
Than shall ye cut the lyztes the recth euen fro  
And after the rydge bone kytteth euen also  
The forches and the sydes euen betwene  
And, loke that your knyues aye whetted bene  
Than turne by the forches and frote them with blood  
For to saue grece, so do men of good  
Than shall ye cut the necke the sydes euen fro  
And the head from the necke cutteth also  
The tounge the brayne, the paunche and the necke  
Whan they washed ben well with the water of the becke  
The small guttes to the lighthes in the deres  
About the hert of the beast, whan thou them reres  
With all the blood that ye may get and wyne  
All together shalbe take and layde on the skynne  
To geue your houndes, that called is ywys

The

The queere aboue the skynne for it eaten is  
 And who dyrecteth so by my counsaile  
 Shall haue the left shoulde for his trauaile  
 And the ryght shoulde where so euer he be  
 Geue it to the foster for that is his fe  
 And the lyuer also of the same beast  
 To the fosters knaue geue it at the least  
 The numbles trusse in the skynne, and hardell them fast  
 The sydes and the forchelle together that they last  
 With the hynder legges, be done so it shall  
 Then byng it home and the skyn withall  
 The numbles and the hornes at the lordes gate  
 Then boldly blowe the pyce therat  
 Pour plave for to mynne, o: that ye come in.

¶ Explicit dame Iulian Bernes doctryne  
 in her booke of huntynge.

¶ Beastes of the chase of the sweet fewe and synkyng.

**A** There be beastes of the chase the sweet fewe  
 And tho ben the bucke, the doe, the bere the raby-  
 der, the elke, the spyckarde, the otter, and the marrton.

¶ There ben beastes of the chase of the synkyng fewe  
 And they ben the roe bucke and the roe, the fulmarde, the  
 fyches, the baude, the gray, the foxe, the squyrel, the whyte  
 rat, the lotte, and the polcat.

¶ The names of dyuers maner of houndes.

**T**hese ben the names of houndes. first there is a gre  
 hound, a bastard, a mogrel, a mastif, a lemoz, a spaniel  
 raches kenets, terrouers, bouchers houndes dunghil dog-  
 ges, tryndell taples and pyckered cutres and small lady  
 popies that beare away the flees and dyuers smal fautes

¶ The properties of a good grehounde.

**A** Grehounde shuld be hedded lyke a snake, & necked  
 lyke a drake, fore like a cat, tailed like a rat, swed  
 lyke



lyke a breme, & chined like a beme. The firste yere he must  
lerne to fede, the second yere to fild him leade, the thyrde  
he is felow like, p. liti. yere he is non lyke, the. v. yere he is  
good ynough, the syxte yere he shall holde the plough, the  
vii. yere, he wyll auayle great bytches for to assaile, the  
viii. yere lyckeladel, the. ix. yere cart sadell, and when he is  
comen to that yere, haue hym to the tannere. for the beste  
hounde that euer bytche had, at the. ix. yere he is full bad.

¶ The properties of a good horse.

**A** Good horse shoulde haue. xv. properties & condici  
ons. That is to wete, thre of a man, thre of a wo  
man, thre of a fox, thre of an hare, and thre of an asse.

¶ Of a man bolde, proude, & hardy. Of a woman, fayre  
brested, fayre of heare, & easy to lepe vpon. Of a fox, a faire  
tayle, short eares, with a good trot. Of an hare, a great eye  
a dyre head, and well rymnyng. Of an asse a bygge chyn, a  
flat legge, and a good hooft. Well trauayled women nor  
well trauayled horse were neuer good. A yse early, serue  
god deuoutly, and the worlde beselye, doo thy worke wy  
sely geue thyne almes secretly, goe by the way sadly, aun  
swere the people demurely, go to thy meat appetytely, syt  
therat dyscretly, of thy tounge be not to lyberall; aryse  
therefro temperatly, go to thy supper soberly, and to thy  
bed merclly, be in thyne sinne iocundly, please thy loue dully,  
and slepe surely.

¶ Marke well these foure thynges.

**T**here ben foure principal thynges principally to  
be dyed of euery wyse man. The fyrste is the curse  
of our heauently father god. The seconde is the indigna  
tio of a prince quia indignatio Regis vel principis mors est  
The thyrde, is the fauour or will of a Fudge. The fourth,  
is flaunder, and the mutation of a commaltie.

¶ Who that maketh in Christmas adog to his larder,

And

And in Marche a towe to his gardynere. And in May a  
foole of a wyse mans counsell, he shall neuer haue good  
larder, saye gardyne, nor yet well kept counsayll.

¶ Ferre from thy kynne cast the, wrath not thy neygh  
bours next the. In a good cozne countrey theste the, and  
syt downe Robyn and rest the.


¶ Who that buyldeth his house all of salowes  
And pycketh a blynde horse ouer the salowes  
And suffer his wyfe to seke many halowes  
God sende him the blesse of euerlastyng galowes.

¶ If these be not directed, then go they at aduenture.  
¶ There ben foure thynges full harde to knowe whiche  
way that they wyl drawe. The fyrste is the wayes of a  
young man. The seconde is the course of a vessell in the  
sea. The thyrde of an adder or of a serpent sprente.  
The fourth of a foule syttyng on any thyng.

¶ Two wyfes in one house, two rattes and one mouse  
¶ Two dogges and one bone, shall neuer accorde in one.

¶ Who that manneth him with his kyn  
And closeth his crofte with chery trees  
Shall haue many hedges broken  
And also lytle good seruyce.

¶ The companyes of beastes and foules.

	A herde of hartes	a rete of grayes
	an herde of all ma-	a bery of comies
	ner dere	a ryche of martrons
and herde of swanes		a besynes of ferettes
and herde of cranes		a brace of grehoundes o.ii.
an herde of curlewes		a lese of grehoundes o.iii.
an herde of wrennes		a couple of spanpels
an herde of harlottes		a couple of rening houndes
anye of fesautes		a lytter of whelpes
a beuy of ladyes		a byndell of young cattes
		a beuy

a beuy of roes	a fyguler of bores
a beuy of quayles	a dyrt of tame swyne
a lege of herons	an hartasse of hoys
a lege of byttroures	a ragge of coltes or a rake
a lord or a sute of mallards	a baren of mules
a mustre of peccokes	a tryppe of gotes
a walke of snites	a tryppe of hares
a congregacion of people	a gaggyll of geese
an exalting of larkes	a broode of hennes
a watche of nyghtyngales	a badelyng of duckes
an hoste of men	a nonpaciens of wyues
a felolhypppyng of yemen	a state of prynces
a cherme of goldfynches	a though of barons
a caste of bread	a pybuence of vicaries
a couple or a patre of botels	a superfluytie of nunnys
a flyght of doves	a scoole of clerkes
an unkyndnes of rauens	a doctrine of doctours
a clater yng of choughes	a conuert yng of prechours
a dissimulation of byrdes	a sentence of iudges
a route of knyghtes	a dampnyng of furpours
a pryde of lyons	an obeyssaunce of seruantes
a fleuthe of beares	a sete of vschers
a draught of butlers	a tygendes of pyes
a proude shewing of tailers	an hoste of sparowes
a temperaunce of cookes	a swarme of bees
a stalke of fosters	a caste of haukes of the
a bosse of souldiours	toure, two
a laughter of ostlers	a lese of the same haukes, iii.
a glosyng of tauerneers	a flyght of golliawkes
a maleperines of pedlers	a flyght of swalowes
a thraue of threshers	a byldyng of rookes
a squat of daubers	a murmuration of stares
a fyght yng of beggers	a route of woulues

an vntrouth of sonnettes  
a melody of harpers  
a pouttie of pyperes  
a subtiltie of surgeauntes  
a tabernacle of bakers  
a dypt of fpythys  
a dyspyng of taylor  
a bleche of souters  
a sinere of corpours  
a cluster of grapes  
a cluster of churles  
a rag of maydens  
a tafull of knaues  
a blushe of boyes  
an vncredwite of cokoldes  
a couy of patryches  
a spryng of teles  
a dellarte of laphynges  
a fall of woodrockes  
a congregation of plouers  
a couerte of rootes  
a dule of turtylles  
a scull of freres  
a hominable sight of mokes  
a scull of fpythe  
an example of maisters  
an obseruaunce of heremites  
an eloquence of latwers  
an exetucion of officers  
a fayth of marchauntes  
a prouision of strete of  
a kerke of panthers  
a credence of femers

a lepe of lybarbes  
a byrth of apes  
a sculke of thous  
a souke of fores  
a nest of rabbettes  
a labour of moles  
a mate of houndes  
a kenell of rashes  
a sute of a lpan  
a comardnes of curres  
a soude of wyloe swyne  
a stod of mares  
a pace of asses  
a dzou of nets  
a flocke of shepe  
a gaggle of women  
a pepe of chekyns  
a mulrepliyng of husbandes  
a pontyficaltie of prelates  
a dignytie of chanons  
a charge of carates  
a discrecion of prestes  
a diswozlypp of scottes

Explicit.

¶ Here folow þe w termes  
to speake of byrkyng or byr  
syng of diuers beastes & fou  
les. &c. And the same is we  
wed of certayne fyshes.

**A** Dere broken  
A goose tered

3. 6.

an

an embreyng of carsters  
 a lanogarde of porters  
 a blast of hunters  
 a thretenyng of courtiers  
 a promyse of raplers  
 a lyeng of paydoners  
 a mysbeleue of paynters  
 a la slye of carsters  
 a skolding of kemsters  
 a wonderpyng of tynkers  
 a warwardnes of halwards  
 a woyslypp of woysters  
 a neuerthyng of iuglers  
 a fraunche of myllers  
 a feast of byuers  
 a govyng of buchers  
 a tynket of coyers  
 a plucke of shooturners  
 a wonkenlypp of coblers  
 a cluster of nuttes  
 a rage of the teeth  
 a rascall of boyes  
 an eggetyred  
 a spyetymbrid.

¶ Now of the fyfth

A saymon chyned  
 a pyke splatted  
 a haddocke syded  
 a churynsynded  
 a sole loyned  
 a gurnade chyned  
 a tenche sauced  
 an ele rconched  
 a breime slayed

a harbell fulled  
 a trout gobberted  
 a pygge headed and syded  
 a capon sauced  
 a chekyn frusthed  
 a cony vnclaced  
 a crane dysplayde  
 a curlew vnioynted  
 a fclant alet  
 a quayle wynged  
 a plouer mynted  
 a pygcon thpyghed  
 a byarne leched  
 a swan lyft  
 a lambe shouldeyde  
 a kyd shouldeyde  
 an hen spoyled  
 a malarde vnbraced  
 an heron disynembred  
 a pecoche dysfygured  
 a bytter vntached  
 a partryche alet  
 a rale brested  
 a wodcocke thryghed.

¶ Ye shall saye thus

An hare harbouryth  
 a bucke lodgeth  
 a squyre lodgeth  
 a roe beddeth  
 a tycman beddeth  
 an hare in his fourme  
 shouldepyng or leanyng  
 a cony sytting  
 a wodcocke breakyng



Here no the folowing shall be the thed all thyres and  
the byshoppyches of the realme of Englande, and ye shall vnderstande  
that the thyres ben wyrtten befoze, and the byshoppyches of the  
same are wyrtten folowing next after, and than afterward  
are thewed the prynces of this lande,

**K**ent, Canterbury, Rochester, Suffe, Chichester,  
Hamthye, Surrey, Worchester, Wylchye, Bark  
shye, Salysbury, Somersetshye, Dorsetshye,  
Bath, Deneshye, Cornewaple, Excester, Elye, Wynd  
leser, London, Northfolke, Suffolke, Northwiche, Cam  
bridgeshye, Ely.

Leicester, Worcester, Wygorn, Hertfordshye, Here  
forde, Cheshye, Shropshye, parte of Lancastshye, Che  
ster, Northeshye, Staffordshye, Derbyshye, North  
hamshye, & other as part of Lancastshye, York.

Prynces of Englande.

Canterbury, York, Sufford, Derby, Nottingham, North  
chumberlande, Duch, Westmerland, Cindale, Harle.

To haue a saythfull frende.

**A** saythfull frende would I sayne fynde  
To fynde hym there he myght be founde  
But now is the world so wext so vnkynde

That friendship is fall to the grounde

Now a frende haue I founde

That I wyll nerther ban ne curse

But of all frendes in fynde o' to me

Euer gramercy myne o' myne purse.

My purse it is my prety wyle

This song I dare both syng and say

It paretch men of much stryfe

Whan euery man for hym selfe shall pay

As I ryde in tyehe away

J. H.

For

For golde and syluer men wyll me flouythe  
By this matter I dare well saye  
Euer gramercy myne owne purse  
As I ryd with golde so red  
And haue to do with landes lawe  
Men for my mony wyll make me spede  
And for my goodes they wyll me knowe  
More and lesse to me wyll drawe  
Both the better and the worse  
By this matter I saye in lawe  
Euer gramercy myne owne purse.

¶ It befell me vpon a tyme  
As it hath done by many a one me  
My horse, my nere, my weep my swyne,  
And all my goodes were gone me fro  
I went to my frendes and tolde them so  
And home agayne they bad me trulle  
I sayd agayne whan I was woe  
Euer gramercy myne owne purse.

¶ Therfore I rede you for all  
To assaye your frendes or ye haue nede  
For and ye come downe and haue a fall  
Full fewe of them for you wyll grede  
Therfore assay them euery chone  
Both the better and the worse  
Our lord that hope both sonne and moone  
Sende vs spendyng in our purse. Amen.

¶ Thus endeth the booke of  
hunting.

**T**he measures of blowing of a horne. fyrst to  
geue knowledge to go to the fyeide.

**B**lowe with one wynde, one short one longe  
and a longer.

**T**o blowe to the couplyng of the houndes  
at the kennell doore.

**B**lowe with one wynde, one longe and .iii. short.  
The seconde wynde one long, one short and a shorter.

**T**o blowe to the fyeide.

**B**lowe with two wyndes, with the fyrst one  
short, one long, and two short.

With the seconde wynde one short, one  
longe, and a longer.

**T**o blowe in the fyeide.

**B**lowe with two wyndes, the fyrst two short  
one longe and two short.

The seconde one short, one long, and a longer.

**T**o vncouple thy houndes in the fyeide.

**T**hre long notes, one with thre wyndes.

**T**o blowe to seke.

**T**wo wyndes, the fyrst a longe and a short,  
the seconde a longe.

**T**hen the houndes a game vnknewen hunteth  
then the hunter bloweth this.

**B**lowe the helyne, one longe, and .vi. short.

**T**f it be the same ye hunt for.

**B**lowe the whole rechate with thre wyndes, the  
fyrst wynde one longe and .vi. short.

The seconde wynde two short and one longe.

The thyrde wynde one longe and .vi. short.

**T**rake to drawe from court to court.

**T**hre wyndes .ii. short, one longe and .ii. short.

The seconde one longe and a short.

The thyrde one long.

**I. iii.**

**C.**

**To blowe the earthyng of the fore**  
when he is couerable.

**Four notes with foure wyndes.**

**The reliefe one longe. vi. short.**

**To blowe the fore be not couerable.**

**Two wyndes one long, and thre short.**

**The seconde wynde long.**

**To blowe the death of the fore in the fyeld of court.**

**Thre notes with thre wyndes**

**The rechte vpon the same with thre wyndes**

**The fyrst wynde, one long and. vi. short.**

**The seconde one short and one long.**

**The thirde one long and. v. short.**

**The death of the fore at the lordes gate.**

**Thre notes. And then the repect thre tymes.**

**The death of the buche, eyther with bowe, houndes,**  
or greyhoundes.

**One long note.**

**The knowledge vpon the same.**

**Two short and one long.**

**The death of the buche with houndes.**

**Two long notes and the rechte.**

**The pyce of an hart eyall.**

**Three notes with thre reches.**

**The rechte with thre wyndes.**

**The fyrst one long and. vi. short.**

**The seconde, one short, and one long.**

**The thirde, one long and. vi. short.**

**To blowe the call of the hawes of any parke of forest.**

**One short one long and one longer.**

**If the keeper auns were you, blow.**

**Two short with one wynde, and drawe toward him,**  
and after that blowe one short.

**When the game breaketh course.**

**Four notes with thre wyndes, & the rechte vpon the same**  
**The**

**¶** The first when the howdes can haue no more.  
**¶** The wyndes, the first one long, and, vi. short.  
 The seconde, one long, and one short.  
 The third, one long.

23 **¶** Where the foxe is cethed blotte after this  
 maner for the caryers.

**¶** One long two short  
 The seconde wynde, one short, and one long.

**¶** Note this is the chettest and principallest point to  
 be learned.

**¶** Every long conteyneth in blowyng, vii. quauers,  
 one mynyne, and one quauer.

**¶** One mynyne conteyneth foure quauers.

**¶** One short conteyneth thre quauers.

**¶** The ende of the whole measure  
 of blowyng.





1940-1941

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

1900-1901-1902-1903-1904-1905-1906-1907-1908-1909-1910-1911-1912-1913-1914-1915-1916-1917-1918-1919-1920-1921-1922-1923-1924-1925-1926-1927-1928-1929-1930-1931-1932-1933-1934-1935-1936-1937-1938-1939-1940-1941-1942-1943-1944-1945-1946-1947-1948-1949-1950-1951-1952-1953-1954-1955-1956-1957-1958-1959-1960-1961-1962-1963-1964-1965-1966-1967-1968-1969-1970-1971-1972-1973-1974-1975-1976-1977-1978-1979-1980-1981-1982-1983-1984-1985-1986-1987-1988-1989-1990-1991-1992-1993-1994-1995-1996-1997-1998-1999-2000-2001-2002-2003-2004-2005-2006-2007-2008-2009-2010-2011-2012-2013-2014-2015-2016-2017-2018-2019-2020-2021-2022-2023-2024-2025-2026-2027-2028-2029-2030-2031-2032-2033-2034-2035-2036-2037-2038-2039-2040-2041-2042-2043-2044-2045-2046-2047-2048-2049-2050-2051-2052-2053-2054-2055-2056-2057-2058-2059-2060-2061-2062-2063-2064-2065-2066-2067-2068-2069-2070-2071-2072-2073-2074-2075-2076-2077-2078-2079-2080-2081-2082-2083-2084-2085-2086-2087-2088-2089-2090-2091-2092-2093-2094-2095-2096-2097-2098-2099-2100-2101-2102-2103-2104-2105-2106-2107-2108-2109-2110-2111-2112-2113-2114-2115-2116-2117-2118-2119-2120-2121-2122-2123-2124-2125-2126-2127-2128-2129-2130-2131-2132-2133-2134-2135-2136-2137-2138-2139-2140-2141-2142-2143-2144-2145-2146-2147-2148-2149-2150-2151-2152-2153-2154-2155-2156-2157-2158-2159-2160-2161-2162-2163-2164-2165-2166-2167-2168-2169-2170-2171-2172-2173-2174-2175-2176-2177-2178-2179-2180-2181-2182-2183-2184-2185-2186-2187-2188-2189-2190-2191-2192-2193-2194-2195-2196-2197-2198-2199-2200-2201-2202-2203-2204-2205-2206-2207-2208-2209-2210-2211-2212-2213-2214-2215-2216-2217-2218-2219-2220-2221-2222-2223-2224-2225-2226-2227-2228-2229-2230-2231-2232-2233-2234-2235-2236-2237-2238-2239-2240-2241-2242-2243-2244-2245-2246-2247-2248-2249-2250-2251-2252-2253-2254-2255-2256-2257-2258-2259-2260-2261-2262-2263-2264-2265-2266-2267-2268-2269-2270-2271-2272-2273-2274-2275-2276-2277-2278-2279-2280-2281-2282-2283-2284-2285-2286-2287-2288-2289-2290-2291-2292-2293-2294-2295-2296-2297-2298-2299-2300-2301-2302-2303-2304-2305-2306-2307-2308-2309-2310-2311-2312-2313-2314-2315-2316-2317-2318-2319-2320-2321-2322-2323-2324-2325-2326-2327-2328-2329-2330-2331-2332-2333-2334-2335-2336-2337-2338-2339-2340-2341-2342-2343-2344-2345-2346-2347-2348-2349-2350-2351-2352-2353-2354-2355-2356-2357-2358-2359-2360-2361-2362-2363-2364-2365-2366-2367-2368-2369-2370-2371-2372-2373-2374-2375-2376-2377-2378-2379-2380-2381-2382-2383-2384-2385-2386-2387-2388-2389-2390-2391-2392-2393-2394-2395-2396-2397-2398-2399-2400-2401-2402-2403-2404-2405-2406-2407-2408-2409-2410-2411-2412-2413-2414-2415-2416-2417-2418-2419-2420-2421-2422-2423-2424-2425-2426-2427-2428-2429-2430-2431-2432-2433-2434-2435-2436-2437-2438-2439-2440-2441-2442-2443-2444-2445-2446-2447-2448-2449-2450-2451-2452-2453-2454-2455-2456-2457-2458-2459-2460-2461-2462-2463-2464-2465-2466-2467-2468-2469-2470-2471-2472-2473-2474-2475-2476-2477-2478-2479-2480-2481-2482-2483-2484-2485-2486-2487-2488-2489-2490-2491-2492-2493-2494-2495-2496-2497-2498-2499-2500-2501-2502-2503-2504-2505-2506-2507-2508-2509-2510-2511-2512-2513-2514-2515-2516-2517-2518-2519-2520-2521-2522-2523-2524-2525-2526-2527-2528-2529-2530-2531-2532-2533-2534-2535-2536-2537-2538-2539-2540-2541-2542-2543-2544-2545-2546-2547-2548-2549-2550-2551-2552-2553-2554-2555-2556-2557-2558-2559-2560-2561-2562-2563-2564-2565-2566-2567-2568-2569-2570-2571-2572-2573-2574-2575-2576-2577-2578-2579-2580-2581-2582-2583-2584-2585-2586-2587-2588-2589-2590-2591-2592-2593-2594-2595-2596-2597-2598-2599-2600-2601-2602-2603-2604-2605-2606-2607-2608-2609-2610-2611-2612-2613-2614-2615-2616-2617-2618-2619-2620-2621-2622-2623-2624-2625-2626-2627-2628-2629-2630-2631-2632-2633-2634-2635-2636-2637-2638-2639-2640-2641-2642-2643-2644-2645-2646-2647-2648-2649-2650-2651-2652-2653-2654-2655-2656-2657-2658-2659-2660-2661-2662-2663-2664-2665-2666-2667-2668-2669-2670-2671-2672-2673-2674-2675-2676-2677-2678-2679-2680-2681-2682-2683-2684-2685-2686-2687-2688-2689-2690-2691-2692-2693-2694-2695-2696-2697-2698-2699-2700-2701-2702-2703-2704-2705-2706-2707-2708-2709-2710-2711-2712-2713-2714-2715-2716-2717-2718

10-11-68

1940

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

Here beginneth a tre  
tyle of Fysshynge wyth an Angle.



**S**alomon in his parables sayeth that a good spry-  
te maketh a flourishing age that is a fayre age and  
a longe. And sythe it is so I aske this question, whiche be  
the meanes and the causes that enduce a man into a mery  
spryte: Truly to my best discretion it semeth good dis-  
portes and honest games in whom a man ioyeth without  
any repentance after. Then foloweth it that good dispor-  
tes and honest games: be cause of mannes fayre age and  
longe lyfe. And therefore now we wyll I chose of foure good  
disportes and honest games, that is to wete of Haukyng,  
Huntynge, and fylling, and for soulyng. The best to my  
discretion whiche is fylling called anglyng with a rod,  
and a lyne, and an hoke, and therof to treat as my symple  
wyte may suffyse, both for the sayd reason of Salomon, &  
also for the reason that reason maketh in this wyse.

*Si tibi deficient medici, medici tibi fiant. Hec tria, mens  
leta, labor, et moderata dieta.*

**T**he wyll vnderstande that this is for to say, if a man  
lacke leche or medicine, he wyll make thre thynges his me-  
dicine and he wyll neuer nede moe. The first of them is a  
mery thought. The seconde is a labour not outragious.  
The thirde is diet mesurable. The first if a man will euer  
more be in mery thought and haue a glad spryte, he must  
eschew all contrarious company and all places of debate  
where he myght haue any occasions of melancholy, & if he  
wyll haue a labour not outragious: he must then ordeyne  
hym to his hartes ease, and plesaunce without study, pen-  
tynes of trauayle, a mery occupacion whiche may reioyce  
his harte, and in whiche his sprytes may haue a mery de-  
lyte. And if he wyll be dieted measurably he must eschewe  
all places of cryot, whiche is cause of surfet and of sycke-  
nesse, and he must drawe hym to places of swete ayre and  
hungry, and eate honourable meates and dysple also.

**As nowe**

**A**S now than will I describe the said disports  
and games to fynde the beste of them as berely  
as I can, all be it that the ryght noble and full worchy  
prync Duke of Yorke late called mayster of the game,  
hath descryued the mirthes of hunting like as I thinke  
to descryue of it and of al ocher. For hunting as to mine  
intent is to laborous. For the huncer must alway runne  
and folowe his houndes traueling and sweating ful sore.  
He bloweth till his lippes blyster. And whan he weneth  
it be a hare: full oft it is an hedgehogge. Thus he cha  
celth and woteth not what. He cometh home at euen  
rayne beten, pycked, and his clothes torne, wearhod and  
all myrie. Some houndes lost some surbate. Suche gre  
ues and a many other happeth vnto the hunter, whiche  
for displeaunce of them that loue it, I dare not repute.  
Thus truely me semeth that this is not the best disporte  
a game of the said foure. The disport a game of hauking  
is laborous & noyus also as me semeth. For as oft the  
faukenier leseth his haukes, as the hunter his houndes,  
than is his game a disporte gene. ful often cryeth a why  
leleth til he be ryght euil a thurst. His hauke taketh a  
bobe & list not once on him to regarde. Whā he wold haue  
herta fle: thā will she back. With misteding she shal haue  
prouce pte. pte. & many other sickneses pte bringeth  
th to soule. Thus by pte this is not the best disporte a  
game of the said foure. The disport and game of souping  
me semeth moost symplest. For in the wintur season the  
foxler speedeth not, but in the hardest and coldest of the  
wyther whiche is greuous for whan he wold go to his  
glanes he may not for colde. Many a gin & many a snare  
he maketh, yet sozely doth he fare, at mozt tyme in pte  
he is wearhod vnto his taile. Many other such I could tel  
but dyed of mauge: maketh me to leue. Thus me semeth

that hunting and hauking, and also fouling, ben so labourous & greuous, that none of them may perfourme nor be beey meane to enduce a man to a mery spyryte whiche is cause of thys longe lyfe according vnto the sayd parable of Salomon. Doubtles then foloweth it that it muste nedes be the disport of fyshyng with an angle. for all other manner of fyshyng is also labourous and greuous, often makyng of folkes ful wete and colde, which many tymes hath be scen cause of greate infirmities, but the angler maye haue no colde nor no dyscase nor angre, but yf he be causer hym selfe, for he maye not lose at the mooste but a lyne or an hooke; of whyche he maye haue floze plenty of hys owne makynge, as thys simple treatyse shall teache hym. So then hys losse is not greuous, and other grefes maye he not haue saupnge but yf any fysh be breake away after yf he is taken on the hooke, or els yf he catch nought whyche is not greuous, for yf he faple of one he maye not faple of an other, yf he doth as thys treatyse teacheth, but if there be nought in the water, and yet at the least he hath his holosome walke and mery at his ease, sweet aple of the sweet sauour of the medow floures that maketh him hungry. He heareth the melodious armony of foules. He seeth the ponge swans, herons, duckes, cootes, and many other foules wpyth their broodes, whyche me semeth better then all the noyse of houndes, the blastes of hornes, & the scry of foules, that hūters, saukners, & foulers cā make. And if the angler take fysh: surely then is there no mā meryer then he is in his spyrite. And who so wyl lyfe thys game of anglyng: he muste ryse early, which is profytable to man in thys wyse. That is to wete, mooste to the health of hys soule. for it shal cause hym to be holy, & to the helth of his body. for it shal cause him to be whole. Also to the encrease of hys gooddes, for it shall make hym ryche, as the olde Englysh



Englysh prouerbe sayth in this wyse. Who so wyll ryse  
eady, shalbe holy, helthy, & happy. Thus haue I proued  
in myne entent that the dysporte and game of angling: is  
the very meane and cause that enduceth a man into a me-  
ry spyrite, which after the sayd parable of Salomon and  
the sayd doctryne and the whylike maketh a flourynge  
age and a long, and therfore to all you that ben vertuous  
gentyll and fre boyme, I wyte a make this simple tretise  
folowing by the which ye may haue the full craft of ang-  
ling to dysport you at your lust, to thentent that your age  
my the more flour, and the more longer endure,

**I**f ye wyl be crafty in angling, ye must first learne to  
make your harneys, that is to wete your rod, your li-  
nes of diuers colours, after that you must know how  
ye shall angle, in what place of the water, how depe and  
what tyme of the daye, for what maner of fysh, in what  
wether, how many impedementes there be of fyshyng  
that is called anglyng, and in specially woth what bay-  
tes to euery dyuers fysh, in euery moneth of the yea-  
re. How ye shall make your baytes breed, where ye shall finde  
them, and how ye shall fynd them, and how ye shall kepe  
them and for the moost crafty thyng, how you shall make  
your hookes of stele and of olmonde. Some for the dub  
and some for the fote on the ground.

**A**nd howe you shall make your rod craftely, here I  
shall teache you. ye shall cut betwene Wythelmas & Can-  
delmas a fayre staffe of a fadome and a halfe longe and  
arme great of hasyll, wyllowe or aspe, and breath hym in  
a hote ouen, and let hym curen. Then let hym coole and  
dye a moneth, take then and fete hym fast woth a cok-  
shot tozde, and bynde it to a fourme of an euen square  
great tre. Then take a plummet woth that is euen and

straght, and sharpe at the one ende, and hente the sharpe  
 ende in a charcoleye tyll it be hore, and byn the staffe  
 therewith through, cuer streyght in the pitch at both endes  
 tyll they mete, and after that byn him in the nether end  
 with a byrde byrche, and with ocher byrches eche greater  
 then ocher, and cuer the greatest the last, so that ye make  
 your hole aye taper wyse. Then let hym lye styl and kele  
 two dayes, vnstete hym then and let hym dry in a house  
 rooke, in the smoke tyll he be through drye in the same sea-  
 son take a sayze perde of grene hasell, and bethe it euen &  
 straght and let it dry with the staffe and when they ben  
 drye make the perde mete vnto the hole in the staffe vnto  
 half the length of the staffe, and to perfourme that other  
 halfe of the crop, take a sayze shote of blacke thorne, crab  
 tree medler oz els of Jenepe cut in the same season, and  
 well berthed, and streyght, and set them together fetely,  
 so that the crop may iustly enter all into the sayde hole.  
 Then shaue your staffe and make hym capze waye, then  
 wyzell the staffe at both endes with long hoopes of yron  
 oz larton, in the clenest wyse, a pyke in the nether ende  
 fastened with a rennyng byce, to take in and out your  
 crop. Then set your crop an handfull within the ouer  
 ende of your staffe, in suche wyse that it be as bygge there  
 as in any other place aboue, then arme your crop at the  
 ouer ende downe to the fret with a lyne of spr heares, and  
 double the lyne and frete it fast in the toppe with a bowe  
 to fasten on your lyne. And thus shall ye make you a rod  
 so pryp that ye may walke there with, and there wyl  
 neuer any man wete what thyng ye go about. It wyl  
 be very lycht & nymble to fythe with at your pleasure, &  
 for the more redynes, lo here a fygure therof in example.



**A**fter ye haue thus made your rodde : ye muste learne for to colour your lynnes of heare in this wyse . first ye must take of a whyte horse rayle the longest heare and sayest that ye can fynde, and euer the rest der that it be: the better it is. Departe it in fyre parties, & euery part ye shall colour by him selfe in diuers colours as pelowe, grene, browne, tawny, russet, & duske colour e. And for to make good grene coloures on your heare, ye shall do take smale ale a quater, and put it into a litle pan and put thereto halfe a pounce of Alum. and put thereto your heare and let it boyle softlye halfe an houre. Then take out your heare and let it drye, than take a pottell of fayre water and put it in a pan and put therein two handes full of Wyrene, and presse it with a tyle stone, and let it boyle softlye the space of an houre. And whan it is pelowe on the scumme: put therein your heare, with halfe a pounce of copperse beaten in powder, and lette it boyle halfe a myle waye. And ihan set it doWne and let it keele fyue or fyxe houres. Then take out the heare and drye it, and it is than the fynest grene that is possible to be had for the water. And euer the moze that ye put thereto of copperse the better it will be, or elles in the steede of it vertgrese.

And an other way may ye make a bryghter greene, as thus. Lette wod your heare in a Wadden fat of lyght plunker coloure and than set hym in olde or wyren lyke as I haue shewed you before, sauyng ye shall not putte therein neyther copperse or vertgrese.

For to make your heare seme pelowe, dighe it with Alum as I haue sayde before, and after that with olde or Wyren, without copperse or vertgrece.

An other pelowe ye shall make thus. Take smale ale a pottell, and stampe thre handfull of walnut leues & put it together

it together, and put in your heare tyll that it be as deep  
as ye wyll haue it.

**C** For to make russet heare.

**T**ake a pynte of strong lye & a halfe pound of soote,  
and a lytle iuce of walnut leues and a quart of Alum, &  
put them all together in a pan, and boile them trel, and  
whan it is colde: put in your heare till it be as darke as  
ye wyll haue it.

**C** For to make a browne colour.

**T**ake a pounde of soote & a quarre of ale, and seeth  
wyth as many walnut leues as ye may, and whā they  
be blacke let it from the fyre, and put therein heare & let  
it lye styll til it be as browne as ye wyll haue it.

**C** For to make an other browne.

**T**ake strong ale, and soote and tempre the togther  
and put there to your heare two dayes and two nygh-  
tis, and it shal be a ryght good colour.

**C** For to make a tawny colour.

**T**ake lyme and waret & put them togther, and also  
put your heare therein foure or fyue houres. Thā take it  
out, and put it into a tanners ose one daye and it shal be  
as fine a tawny colour as any nedeth to our purpose.

**T**he fyre parte of your heare ye shall kepe styll whiche  
for lynes, for the double hooke to fyll the for the rroule &  
grasyng, and for small lynes for to lye for the roche &  
the Dale.

**W**han your heare is thus coloured: ye must know  
for whiche waters and for which seasons they  
shall serue. The greene colour in all cleare waters from  
Apryl vnto Septēber. The yelow colour in euery cleare  
water, from Septēbrye to Nouēbrye for it is lyke to  
the wedes and ocher maner of grasse whiche groweth  
in the waters and ryuers whan they be broken.

The

**T**he russet colour serueth al the wynter vnto the ende  
of Apryll, as well in ryuers as in pooles, or lakes.

The browne colour, serueth for that water that is black  
devisly in ryuers or other waters. Then tawny colour, for  
these waters that ben heihy or mooryly.



**N**ow must ye make your lynes in this wyse.  
Ffirst looke ye haue an instrument lyke vnto  
this fygure portrayed folowynge. Than take  
your heare and cut of the ende an handfull  
large or more. For it is neyther stronge nor  
sure. Than turne the top to the taylor, euery one like much  
and departe it into thre partes. Than knyt euery parte  
at one ende by hym selfe, and at the other ende knytte all  
thre together. And than put the same ende in that other  
ende of your instrument that hath but one clyft. And than  
set that other ende fast with the wedge four fingers in  
all shorter than your heare. Than twyne euery warpe one  
waye, and lyke muche, and fast them in thre clyftes alyke  
streight. Take that out at that other ende. & than twyne  
it that waye that it wyll despye ynough. Than strarne it  
a lytle and knyt it for vndoyng, and that is good. And for  
to knowe howe to make your instrument: lo here a fygure  
And it shalbe made of tree, sayng the bolte vnderneath,  
whiche shalbe of yron.





**S**o when ye haue as many of the lynkes as ye suppose wil suffyse for the length of a lynne: than must ye knyt them together with a water knot, or els a duches knot, and when your knot is knyt cut of the voyce short endes a straw byed fro the knot. Thus shall your lynnes be fayre and fyne, and also ryght sure for any maner of fyfthe.

**Y**e shall vnderstande, that the moste subtil and hardest craft in makynge your harneys, is for to make your hookes. for whose makynge ye must haue ferte toles thyn and sharpe and small beaten, a semp clam of yron, a bender, a payre of long and small tonges, and an harde knyfe somedely thicke and an anuylde, and a lytle hammer.

**A**nd for small fyfthe, ye shall make your hookes of the smallest quarell neddes that ye can fynde of stele, and in this wyse ye shall put the quarell in a read charcole fyre, tyll it be of the same coloure that the fyre is. Than take hym out and let hym kele, and ye shall fynde hym well a- layed for to fyle. Than rapse the berde with your knyfe, and make the poynt sharpe. Than alay him agayne or els he wyll breake in the bendyng. Than bende hym lyke to the bende accordyng to the purpose. And greater hookes ye shall make in the same wyse of great neddes, as broders neddes, or taylers, or shoemakers neddes, pere pointes of shoemakers nalles, in especiall the best for greates fyfthe, and loke that they bende at the poynt whā they ben assayed, for els they be not good. When the hoke is bended bete the hynder ende abrode, and fyle it smothe for frettyng of the lynne. Than put it into the fyre agayne, & geue it an easy read heate. Than sodonly quenche it in water, and it wyll be harde and strong. And for to haue knowletge in your instruments: loe they be here in fygure portrayed.

Hammer

G. Hammer, Nylle, Pryncipis, Clame, Wedge, Fyle, Wyll, & Tunnels



**W**hen ye haue made your hookes: then must ye set them on your lynes accordyng in greatnes and strength in this wyse, ye shall take small read sylke, and if it be for a great hooke then double it not, twyned. And els for small hookes let it be syngle, and therewith fete thicke the lyne there as the one ende of youre hooke shall set a strawe breade. Then set there your hooke and fete him with the same threde the two partes of the length that shall be fete in all. And when ye come to the thyrde part: the turne the ende of your lyne agayne vpon the fete double, and fete it so double at the other thyrde parte, then put your threde in at the hole twyse or thryse, and let it goe eche tyme round aboute the yerde of your hooke, then were the hole and drawe it tyll it be faste, and looke that youre lyne lye euermore within your hookes, and not without, then cut of the lynes ende and the threde, as nyghe as ye may sayng the fete.

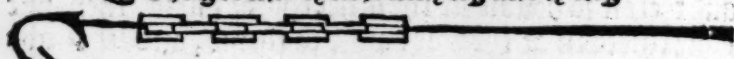
**S**o ye knowe with howe great hookes ye shall angle to every fysh the now I wyl tell you with howe many beares ye shall Angle to every fysh. ffirst for the Wyngwe with a lyne of one beare. for the waryng roche, the bleke, the Gogyn, and the Ruff with a lyne of two beares, for the Darle and the great Roche with a lyne of thre beares. for the Perche with flounder and Bismet with foure beares. for the Cheurn chubbe, the Breme, the Tenche, and the

A. ii.

E. le

Sale with six heares. for the froute, grasping barbyll & the great cheupn: with nyne heares. for the greate with twelue heares. for the Samon with fyftene heares, and for the pyke with a chalke lyne made browne with youre browne coloure afore sayde armed with a lyne as ye shall heare hereafter whan I speake of the pyke. Your lynes must be plummed with lead. And ye shall wote that the next plumbe to the hooke, shalbe therfro a large foote and more, and euery plumbe a quantitie vnto the greatnes of the lyne. There be thye maner of plumbes for a grounde lyne reanyng. And for the flote set vpon the ground lyne lyeng. x. plumbes toying all together on the ground line: reanyng nyne or ten small. The flote plūbe wylbe heuy that the first plucke of any fyfthe may pull it downe into the water, and make your plumbes round and smothe, & they sticke not on stones or on weebes. and for the more vnderstandyng, lo they be here in fygyres.

**C** The ground lyne, reanyng and lycng.



**C** The flote lyne, and the lyne for Perche or Tenche.



**C** The lyne for a pyke, plūbe, corke and armed with wolfe.



**W**hen shall ye make your flotes in this wyse.  
Take a fayre corke that is cleue wout any holes and bore it through with a smal hote yron, and put therein a pen iust and streyght, euermore note the greater penne, and the

and the greater hole. Than shap it great in the middes  
and smal at both endes, and specially sharpe in the nether  
ende, and lyke into the fygures folowynge and make them  
smothe on a grynnyng stone or on a tyle stone, and looke  
that floote for one heare be no more then a pefe, for two  
heares as a beane, for twelue heares as a walnut, and so  
euery lyne must haue accorpyng to his porcion.

All maner lynes that be not for the ground must haue  
flores, and the remnyng ground lyne must haue a flore, the  
lyeng ground lyne must haue a flore.



**N**ow I haue lerned you to make all your barneys  
Here I wyll tell you howe ye shall angle.

Ye shall vnderstande that there is syxe maner of ang-  
lyng. That one is at the ground for the troue and other  
fysh. An other is at the ground at an arche or a stange,  
Where it ebbereth and floweth: for bleke, roche and Darle.  
The thirde is with a flore for all maner of fysh. The  
fourth with a menow for the Troute, without plumbe or  
flore. The fyfth is remnyng in the same for the Roche and  
Darle, with one or two heares and a fipe. The syxte is a  
dubbed hooke, for the Troute or Grayling. And for the  
fyrst and principall poynt in anglyng: kepe the cuer from  
the water for the syght of the fysh, eyther serre vpon the  
lande, or els behynde a bushe that the fysh se you not.  
For yf they doo they wyll not bite. And looke that ye ha-  
dowe not the water as muche as ye maye. For it is that  
thyng that wyll soner trape the fysh. And if a fysh be a  
scayde: he wyll not bite longe after. For all maner of

fflyshe that fede by the grounde ye shall angle for them to  
the botome, so that your booke shall renne; or lye on the  
grounde. And for all other fflyshe that feedeth about; ye  
shall angle for them in the miden of the water, or sonde-  
ly byneth, or sondele aboue, for ever the greater fflyshe the  
nearer he lyeth to the botome of the water. And ever the  
smaller fflyshe the moze he swymmeth aboue. The thyrde  
good poynte is whan the fflyshe byeth that ye be not to  
hasty to synce, nor to late.

**F**or ye must abyde tyll ye suppose that the barbe be sen  
in the mouche of the fflyshe and then abyde no longer, and  
this is for the grounde. And for the floote, when ye se it  
pulled softly vnder the water, or eis carped softly vpon  
the water, then smite. And looke that ye neuer ouerstraine  
the strength of your lyne for breaking. And if it fortune  
you to smyte a great fflyshe with a small barneys, then ye  
must lede hym in the water, and labour him thertyll he  
be drowned and overcome. Then take him as well as ye  
can or may, and ever beware that ye holde not ower the  
strength of your lyne. And as much as ye may let him not  
come out of your lynes ende streyght from you but kepe  
him ever vnder the rod, and eny moze holde him streight  
so that your lyne may susteyne and beate his teapen, and  
his pluges with the helpe of your crop and of your hand.

**H**ere I wyl declare vnto you, in what place of the  
water ye shall angle, ye shall angle in a poole or  
in a standing water in every place where it is any thing  
deepe.

**T**here is no great choise of any place where it is a-  
ny thyng deepe in a poole. For it is but a ppyson vnto all  
fflyshes & therfore it is the lesse maystry to take them. But  
in a reuer, ye shall angle in every place where it is deepe  
and clere



And cleve by the ground as a swanell by the way without much  
of weeds, and in especiall at that ther be a manner whpy  
lyng of water or a couert. As an holowe banke of grene  
rootes of trees, or long weeds fleting about the waters  
where as the fysh may couer and hyde them selfe at  
certayne tymes wether they will. Also it is good for to an-  
gle in depe styff streames, and also in valleys of warde  
and weares, and in stone gates or myll wytes.

And at the bankes and where the streame runneth by the  
ther by, and is depe and cleere by the ground and in any  
other places where ye may se any fysh haue any feeding

**A** Now shall ye wyte, what tyme of the day ye shall  
angle. From the begynning of Maye vntill it be  
September the best tyme is early in the morning  
from foure of the clocke vnto eight of the clocke, at after  
none from foure to eyght also, but not so good as in the  
morning, and if it be a colde wynde and a lowpyng day,  
it is muche better than a cleere daye. Also many poole fish  
they will bite best in the moone tyme.

And if ye be in any tyme of the day the Trouse or gray  
lyng lepe angle to him with a dub accordyng to the land  
moneth. And where the water ebberth and floweth the fish  
will bite in some place at the ebbe and in some place at  
the flud after they haue resting behynde stanges, and at  
ches of byddes, and other suche manner places.

**H**ere shall ye wete in what manner of wether ye shall  
angle in, as I sayd before in a darke lowpyng daye  
whan the wynde bloweth softely. And in sommer season  
whan it is byrenning hote, than it is naught. From Sep-  
tembre vnto Apryll, in a fayre sunny daye it is right  
good to angle: and if the wynde in that season blowe  
westward of the Wynter wyther: than it is naught, and  
whan it is greake wynde or whan it snoweth, rayneth, or  
haileth.

haleth, o: is a great tempest, as thunder o: lightning  
o: a swooly hore wether: than it is nought for to angle.

**Y**E shall now to wit that there be twelue maner of im-  
pedymentes whiche cause a man to take no fyllie,  
without other comyn that may causually hap. The  
first is if your harnes be not mete, nor fetyly made. The  
second is, if your baytes be not good nor fyne. The thirde  
is if that ye angle not in bytyng tyme. The fourth is if the  
fyllie be frayde with the syght of a man. The fyft is that  
the water be very thicke, whyte o: read of any floudelate  
fallen. The syxt, if the fyllie sterc not for colde. The se-  
uenth, if that the wether be hore. The eyght, if it rayne.  
The. ix. if it haley o: snowe. The. x. if it be tempest. The  
xi. if it be great wynde. The. xii. if the wynde be in the east,  
and that is worste. For commonly neyther wynter nor su-  
mer the fyllie wyl not byre than. The west and the north  
wynde ben good, but the south is best.

**A**D nowe I haue tolde you howe to make your  
harnes, and howe ye shall fyllie therewith in all  
poyntes: reason wyl that ye knowe with what baytes ye  
shall angle to euery maner of fyllie in euery moneth of  
the yere whiche is all the effect of the craft. And without  
whiche baytes: knowe well by you, all your other craftes  
here tofore auayleth you not to purpose. For ye cannot  
bynge a hooke into a fyllie mouthe withoute a bayte,  
whiche baytes for euery maner of fyllie, and for euery mo-  
neth here foloweth in this wyse.

**A**S now because a that the Samon is moste state-  
lye fyllie that any man maye angle to in fresh  
water: Therefore I purpose to begyn at hym.

The

**T**he Samon is a gentyll fyfhe, but he is comberous  
for to take. For commonly he is but in depe places of great  
ryuers, and for the moſte part he holdeth him in the myd-  
des of it, that a man may not come at hym. And he is in  
ſeaſon from Mar. he vnto Michelmas. In whiche ſeaſon  
ye ſhall angle to hym with theſe baytes whan ye may get  
them. firſt with a read worme in the begynnyng and en-  
dyng of the ſeaſon, and alſo with a grub that breedeth in  
a dunghill, and eſpecially with a ſoueraigne bayte that  
breedeth in a water docke. And he bydeth not at the ground  
but at the floote, alſo ye may take hym, but it is ſeldome  
ſeene with a grub at ſuche tymes as whan he lepech, in  
lyke ſourme and maner as ye do take a Troute or a Gra-  
lyng, and theſe beſt well proued baytes for the Samon.

**T**he Troute for becauſe he is a right deynceous fiſhe  
and alſo ſeruent bitter, we ſhall ſpeake next of hym.  
He is in ſeaſon fro Marche vnto Michelmas. He is on  
clene grayell grounde, and in a ſtreame, ye may angle to  
hym at all tymes with a ground lyne, lying or rennyng,  
ſayng only in leapyng time, and than with a dubbe. And  
erly with a rennyng grounde lyne, and forth on the daye  
with a ſtote lyne.

**Y**e ſhal angle to hym in Marche with a menow haged  
on your hooke by the nerthernes without floote or plumbe  
drafyng by and downe in the ſtreame tyll ye feele him faſt.

**I**n the ſame tyme angle to him with ground lynes, and  
with a red worme for the moſte ſure. In Aprill take the ſa-  
me baytes, and alſo Juneba, otherwoyſe named, bu. eres, &  
alſo the caker that breedeth in a great tre & the red ſnayle

**I**n May take the ſtone ſpe & the bobbe vnder the com-  
to:de & the ſylk worm & the bayte & breedeth on a ſerne leſſe

**I**n June take a red worme & nip of the head and a cor-

Worme before vnto the hoke. In July take the great red  
 worme & the cod worme together. In August take a fly  
 flye, and the great red worme, and the fat of the bakon, &  
 bynde them together about the hoke. In September take  
 the read worme and the menow. In October take the  
 same, for they be special for the trout at all tymes of the  
 yere. From Apryll vntill September the troute lepeyth the  
 angle to hym with adubbed hoke accordyng to to the ma-  
 neth whiche dubbed hookes ye shall fynde at the ende of  
 this treatise, and the monethes with them.

**T**he Crayling by an other name called Umbrye is  
 a ryght delicious fysh to mannes mouth, and  
 ye may take him as ye do the Troute, and these be his  
 baytes. In Marche & in Apryll the read worme. In May  
 the grene worme, a lytle brayled worme, the docke canker  
 and the hauborne worme. In June the bayte that byes  
 betwene the tree and the barke of an Oke. In July  
 a bayte that byedeth on a ferne lefe and a great red wor-  
 me and npp of the head and put it on your hooke and a cod  
 worme before, in August the read worme and a Doche  
 worme, and all the yere after a read worme.

**T**he Warbell is a swete fysh but it is a quary meate  
 and perylous for a mans body. For commonly he  
 gyueth an introduction to the feyres. And yf that  
 he be eaten rawe, he may be cause of mannes deeth, whiche  
 hath oftentimes bene sene. These be his baytes. In  
 Marche and in Apryll take a fayne fletche chese, and laye  
 it on a boorde, and cut it in small square peces as the length  
 of your hooke. Than take a candell and byenne it at the  
 ende at the poynt of the hooke vnto the tyme that it be  
 pelome, and than bynde it on your hooke with fletchers  
 fyth



lyke, and makest rough lyke a welbede, this bayte is good all the sommer leason. In May and June take the haunchoyne worzme, & the great red worzme, & nip of y head and put vpon your hooke a cob worzme befoze, and that is a good bayte. In July take the read worzme for chese, & the haunchoyne together, also the water docke lese worzme together in August, and for al the pere, take the talow of a lyepe, and sofe chese of eche like much, & a lytel hony, & grinde oꝝ stape the together long & tēper it til it be tough and put therro a lytell floure, & make it in small pelletes & that is a good baite to angle w<sup>at</sup> the ground, & loke y it sinke in the water, oꝝ els it is not good to this purpose.

**T**he Carpe is a deinceous f<sup>is</sup>he, but there be but few in England, and therfoze I wyte least of him he is an euill f<sup>is</sup>h to take. for he is so strong enarmed in y mouche that there may no weke harnets holde him And as touchyng his baytes I haue but lytle knowledg of it, and I were lothe to wyte moze then I knowe, and haue proued. But well I know that the red worzme and the meno wben good baytes for hym, at all tymes, as I haue heard saye of persons credyble, and also found wytten in bookes of credence.

**T**he cheuin is a stately f<sup>is</sup>he, & his head is a deinty morsell. There is no f<sup>is</sup>h so strongly enarmed w<sup>th</sup> scales on the bodye, and because he is a strong byter: he hath the moze baytes whiche ben these. In Marche the red worzme at the ground, for commonly then he wil bite there at all tyme of the pere, yf he be any thyng hungry. In Apryll the dyche Canker that breedeth in the tree, & worzme that breedeth betwene the rynde and the tree of an oke. The red worzme, and the yong froshes when the feete be cut of. Also the stone flye, the bob vnder the comsorde, the read snarle, In Maye, the bayte that breedeth

M. ii. in the



in the osyer lese, and the docke canker together vpon your  
 hooke, and a bayte that breedeth on a serne lese, the read  
 worme, and a bayte that breedeth on a hauthorne, and a  
 bayte that breedeth on an oken lese, and a sylke worme, &  
 a cod worme together. In June take the creeker and the  
 doore, and also a read worme, the head curte of and a cod  
 worme befoze, and put them on the hooke. Also a bayte in  
 the osyer lese. yong froshes, the thze fete cut of by the body  
 & the.iii. by the knee. The bayte on the hauthorne, & the  
 cod worne together and also a grub that breedeth on a dug  
 hyl, a great gresshop and the humblebee in the medow. Al-  
 so yong bees, and yong hornettes, also a great brederly  
 flye that breedeth in pathes medowes, and the flye that is  
 amonge pylster hylles. In August take worthe wormes,  
 and magottes to Mychelmas. In September the read  
 worne, and also take the baytes when you may get them,  
 that is to wete, cheryes, and yong myce not heared, and  
 the house combe.

**T**he Breme is a noble fylle, and a deuyteous, and  
 ye shall angle for hym from Marche vnto August  
 with a red worne, and then with a butter flye, and a gre-  
 ne flye, and with a bayte that breedeth among greenered,  
 and a bayte that breedeth in the barke of a dead tree, and  
 so; bremettes take magottes. And from that tyme forth  
 all the yeare after take the read worne, and in the ryuer  
 browne bread. More baytes there be, not easi, and there-  
 fore let them passe.

**T**he Tenche is a good fylle, and healeth al maner  
 of other fish that ben hurt if thei may come to him.  
 He is moste part of the yere in the mud, and styeth moste  
 in June and July, and in other season but lytle. He is an  
 euill byter, and his baytes bene these for all the yeare,  
 browne bread tosted with hony, mylkens of a buttered  
 lufe, and

lose, and the great read worme. And take the blacke bloud  
in the harte of a shepe, and flour & hony, and tempre them  
altogether, some dele softer then past, and anoynt the read  
worme there with, bothe for this fysh and for other. And  
they wyll byte muche the better thereat, at all tymes.

**T**he perche is a deynceous fysh, and passing hol some  
and after byting. These ben his baytes. In March the  
read worme. In Apryll the bobbe vnder the cow torde.

In May the flothorne worme, & the codworme. In June  
the bayte that breedeth in an orde fallen oke, and the great  
canker. In July the bayte that breedeth on the osler lefe &  
the bob that breedeth on a dunghyll, & the hathorne worme  
& the codworme. In August the read worme & magottes,  
and all the yere after take read worme for the best.

**T**he roche is an easie fysh to take, & if he be fat & pen-  
ned then is he good meat & these ben his baytes. In mar-  
che the read worme. In Apryll the bobbe vnder the cowe  
torde. In may the bayte that breedeth on the oke lefe, and  
the bob on the dunghyll. In June the bayte that breedeth  
on osler & the codworm. In July house spyes & the bait  
that breedeth on an oke & the nutworme, & mathe wes, and  
maggots vnto mychelmas, & then after þ the fat of bakō.

**T**he Date is a gentyl fysh to take & if it be wel refert  
then it is good meate. In March his bayte is a redworm.  
And in Apryll the bob vnder the cow torde. In Maye the  
docke canker, & the bayte on the flothorne and on the oke  
lefe. In June the codworme & the bayte on the osler, and  
the whyte grub in the dunghyll. In July take house spyes  
& flies þ breed in pismir hilles, the codworme & magots,  
vnto mychelmas, & if the water be clere, ye shal take fysh  
when other take none, & from þ time forth do as ye do for þ  
roche, for comōly it is sene þ their biting & baytes be lyke  
The bleke is but a feble fysh, yet he is holso, his baytes

from marche to michelemas be the same & I haue wytted  
foze for the roche & the dacle, sauing all þe comer season &  
ye may angle for him with a house flie, & in winter seasō  
w bakon & other baite made as ye hereafter may knowe.

¶ The Rus is ryght and holsome fyssh, & ye shall angle  
to hym with the same baites in all seasons of the yere &  
in the same wyse as I haue tolde you of the perche, for  
they be lyke in fyssh and in feeding, soung the rus is lesse  
and therfoze ye must haue the smaller baite.

¶ The flounder is an holsome fyssh & a ste, & a subtyll  
byter in his maner. For commonly when he souketh his  
meate he fedeth at the ground, & therfoze ye must angle to  
hym with a ground lyne lyng, & he hath but one maner  
of baite, & that is a red woyme, & that is molter chere for  
all maner of fyssh. ¶ The Gogyn is a good fyssh of the  
mocheones, and he byteth well at the ground, and his bai  
tes for all the yere ben these, the read woyme, codwoorm &  
magottes & ye must angle to him w a flore, and let your  
baite be nere the botome ozeys vpon the grounde.

¶ The menow whē he wyneith in the water, the he is big  
ger, and though his body be but litel yet he is a rauenous  
byter and egre, and ye shall angle for him with the same  
baites & ye do for the gogyn sauing they must be small.

¶ The Ele is a quailly fyssh, a rauenour & deuourer of  
the broode of fyssh, & the pyke also is a deuourer of fish.  
I put them both behynde al other for to angle, for this ele  
ye shal find an whole in þe ground of water, & it is blew &  
blackish, there put in your hoke till þe it be a fore wīn the  
hole & your baite shal be a great angle with oze a menow.

The pyke is a good fish but for he deuoureth so many  
as wel of his owne kynde as of other. I loue him the lesse  
& for to take him ye shal do thus. Take a roche oze a rell  
bering, & a wyze with a hoke in the ende & put it in at the  
mouth

mouth, & on by the talle down by the ridge of the fresh he-  
ryng, & than put your lyne of your hoke in after, and draw  
the hoke into the cheke of the fresh heryng, then put a pilsbe  
of lead vpon your lyne a yerde long from your hooke, and  
a flete in mydway betwene, and cast it in a ppe where the  
pyke vse, and this is the best and moste sure craft to take  
the pyke. And thre maner of takyng him there is. Take a  
froste & put it on your hoke at the necke betwene the skin  
and the body, on the back half, & put on a flete a yerde there  
fo, & cast it where the pyke haunteth & ye shall haue hym.  
¶ In other maner, take the same bayte & put it in a safe  
tida, & cast it into the water with a corde and a corke, and  
ye shall not fayle of hym. And if ye list to haue a good sport  
than tye the corde to a goose fote, and ye shall se good ha-  
lyng whether the goose or the pyke shall haue the better.

**N**owe ye wote with what baytes and howe ye shall  
angle vnto euery maner of fishe. Now I wil tel you  
how ye shall keepe and feede your quicke baytes, ye shall  
feede and keepe them all in generall, but euery maner by  
hym selfe with suche thinges in and on whiche they brede.  
And as long as they be quicke & new they be fine. But whā  
they bene in a slouge or els dead than bene they nought.  
¶ Out of these bene excepted thre broodes, that is to wyte  
of Hornetes, Humblebees, and Waspes, whome ye shall  
bake in breade, and after dyppe theyr headdes in bloude  
and lette them dye. Also excepte magottes, whp he  
whā they be breed greate with their naturall feedyng,  
ye shall feede them forthermore with shepes talowe. And  
take good heed that in goyng about your disportes ye ope  
no mūns gates but that ye shp them agayn. Also ye shall  
not vse this forsaide craft for disportes for no couetousnes, to  
the encreasing & sparing of your mony onely, but pynce-  
pally for your solace, & to cause the helth of your body, &  
specially



Specially of your soule. For wha ye purpose to go on your  
disportes in fyllowynge, ye woll not desyre greatlye many  
persons with you whiche myght let you of your game.  
And than ye may seeke God deuoutly in sayng effectually  
your customable prayers. And thus doyng: ye shall es-  
chewe and also auoyde many vyces, as ydelnes whiche is  
pryncypall cause to enduce man to many other vices as it  
is ryght well knowen. Also ye shall not be to rauensous  
in takynge of your sayde game, as too muche at one tyme  
whiche ye may lightly doo yf ye do in euery poynt as this  
present treatyse shewed you, whiche should lightly be the  
occasion to destrope your owne disportes and other mens  
also. And when ye haue a sufficient messe, ye should count  
no more at that tyme. Also ye shal belyde your selfe  
to honour the game in all that ye may and  
also to destrope all suche thynges as  
bene deuourers of it.

**Finis.**

And all those that dooth after this rule shall haue the  
blessyng of God and saynt Peter, whiche he them graunte  
that with his precious blood ys bought. Amen.

**Here endeth the booke of Hawkynge huntynge, and  
fyllowynge, with other dyuers matters.**

**Imprynted at London in Fleetstreet at  
the Signe of the Rose Garlande, by William  
Coplande: for Richard  
Cottell.**



The technique  
Linn's & Calomel  
a & all of the  
the first in the  
the first in the  
by the first  
& Woman's Prize  
by B. & H. 1.2.

That time I think of you my dear com. free  
That having had, times, first, best of me  
And winter came, when I my name did come  
To see so well and make such noble work  
What was I done of thee, dear friend, now  
That neither to my love nor to my will  
But this that when my love is turned to you  
Another gives thee comfort, to give upon  
Will add to you, as you were in bed  
You would see to the best when you were  
I wish thee this for winter & the good will  
To see more high, for the the first will  
Make him of now do make thee more free  
And make us both with a constant power

The first part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the Navy to the Secretary of the War, dated 1864. The letter discusses the state of the Navy and the need for more ships and personnel. The second part is a report from the Secretary of the Navy to the President, dated 1864. The report discusses the state of the Navy and the need for more ships and personnel. The third part is a report from the Secretary of the Navy to the President, dated 1864. The report discusses the state of the Navy and the need for more ships and personnel.

The technical  
terms of falconry  
are allegorically  
displayed in the  
 naming of the IV. 1  
by Shakspeare

A woman's Prize  
by B. & M. i. 2

From Shakespeare's poems. 1557 & 1570.

"What may I thinke of you, my Faulcon pee,  
That having hood, lines, buckts, bels, of mee,  
And wanted carst, when I my game did sprong,  
To flee so well and make such nimble wing:  
What may I deeme of thee, faire Faulcon, now,  
That neither to my lure nor traine wilt bow?  
But this that when my back is turn'de if you,  
Another gives thee unspres to tyre upon.  
Well, whatsoeuer, well, if you were wise in deede,  
You would regard the fist whereon you feede.  
I wishe thee this, for wanted old goodwill  
To flee more high, for feare the stomping will  
Bride him yt now doth hope thee, our if love,  
And thinke in Faulcon will a Bussard prove." [p. 111]



"Have you not heard it long ago  
 of cunning Hawkmen's toils  
 that Hawkes w<sup>th</sup> love their keepers call  
 are worth their weight in gold?  
 And such as know the living voice  
 of him that feeds them still;  
 And never rangle farre abroad  
 against the keepers will,  
 Doe farre exceed the raggard Hawke  
 that stoopeth to no stale.  
 Nor sporteth in the lures a whit  
 but mounts with erie gale.  
 Yes, yes I know you know it well  
 and I by promise have tried  
 that wylde & raggard Hawkes are worse  
 than such as will abide.  
 Yet there is eke another kinde  
 farre worse than the rest.  
 And those are they that flie at cheek  
 and stoop to erie gest."

*Individer primus, 1570. fol. 15.*

bate in falconry, to flatten with the wings as preparing  
 for flight, particularly at the sight of prey - R

Bacon says - "I w<sup>d</sup> to God that I were hooded, that I  
 saw life; or that I c<sup>d</sup> perform more: for now I am  
 like a hawk that bates, when I see occasion of  
 service, but cannot fly because I am ty'd to  
 another's pit." Letter 2.

"Opening his elyfe as doth a hawk that boweth - of 20<sup>th</sup> with  
 an old fable line by J. B. 1594 (Ch. 1. 15.)

"I have hawkers lures, keyranger, & elyfe,  
 leames, colles, cupples, and chaynes for dogs."

Div. prognostical. 1563  
 (2 of the long. 1563)





Thanked I am, therefore I me dellyght  
To hunt & hawke, to nourishe up & fede  
The greyhounds to the coupe, the hawke to his flight  
And to bestyde a good and lusty steede.

In the. Barnes house.

<sup>or Berners,</sup>  
Dame Juliana Barnes, prioress of the nunnery of  
Sopewell, near St. Albans, compiled the "Boke of Hunting",  
printed with the "Boke of Hawkyng" &c. at St. Albans, 1406.  
and again by Wynken de Worde in 1496, & by Copland in 1534.  
The author of "Biographium Faminicum" refers for various accounts  
of this Book, to Middelton, Ames, & Lewis, and says that another  
impression was given it by G. M. in 1595. (i.e. Gualter Markham.)  
Bale, who is followed as usual by modern writers, ascribes the  
Authorship to have been the daughter of Sir James Berners of  
Berners-Roding in Essex, & sister to Richard Lord Berners. See quite  
the full story in the

Warton considers her as author of both tracts — see his Hist: II '71

The earliest treatise upon Hunting was written in French  
by Wm. Turpin or Turpy, poind huntman to Edward the first,  
& was entitled "Le art de l'enorie le quel maistre Guillame  
Turpin venour le roy d'angleterre fist en son temps per a grande  
arties", or "The art of Hunting which Wm. Turpin huntman to the king  
of England made for the instruction of others." The second is "The  
Manner of the game" written in the time of Hen. IV. for the use of his son.  
is taken from the former tract. The third written & the first printed treatise on  
Hunting is "The Boke of St. Albans", compiled from the two preceding. See Hist: p. 12.









Mr. Ellis's copy has the following note by Geo. Mason.

"This edition was unknown to Mr. Herbert. It is properly Robert Joy's. Joy printed the hawking himself. The hunting was printed for him by W. Copland. So (it should seem) was the fishing. (though the colophon to it says nothing of Joy) as all three treatises are mentioned in Joy's title-page. The signatures go regularly through all three."

"Mr. Herbert having seen the fishing alone imagined it a separate publication of W. Copland's. It certainly differs in date of place from either of Copland's editions of the three treatises together."

---

Mr. Mason in his concluding assertion is totally wrong as the present copy evinces, which differs not in its colophon from Joy's edition but by the addition of Tottall's name. The 3 tracts agree exactly with Joy's edition except in the respective colophons to each —

Leicester seventh January 1801

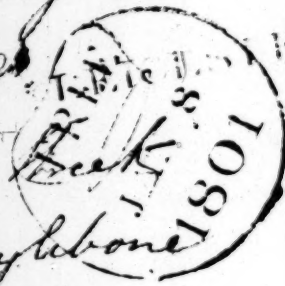
Thos<sup>d</sup> Park Esq<sup>r</sup>

N<sup>o</sup> 28 High Street

Marylebone

G. Ellis.

London



ER



MS. Eliot has the following remarks on this book in his Hist. Sketches, p. 358.

(The greatest literary curiosity of the reign of Henry the Sixth is the work of the Lady Juliana, sister to Richard Lord Berners, and prioress of the nunnery of Sopewell, which was written in 1481, & published soon after <sup>in 1496</sup> at the neighbouring monastery at St. Albans. It contains treatises on Hawking, Hunting, & Heraldry; in all of which the good lady seems to have rivalled the most eminent professors of those arts. A 2<sup>d</sup> edit. which was printed at London by de Worde in 1496, contains an additional treatise on the art of Angling; as also a sort of lyrical epilogue to the book of Hunting, which is not entirely devoid of merit.

MS. Dr. Douce finds this lyrical epilogue to be a translation only.